Serial 3

EBF

R 79

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37607
By: MXB
Date: 10-23-2013

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DOCID: 32670271
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17-1 (Rev. 8-11-03)

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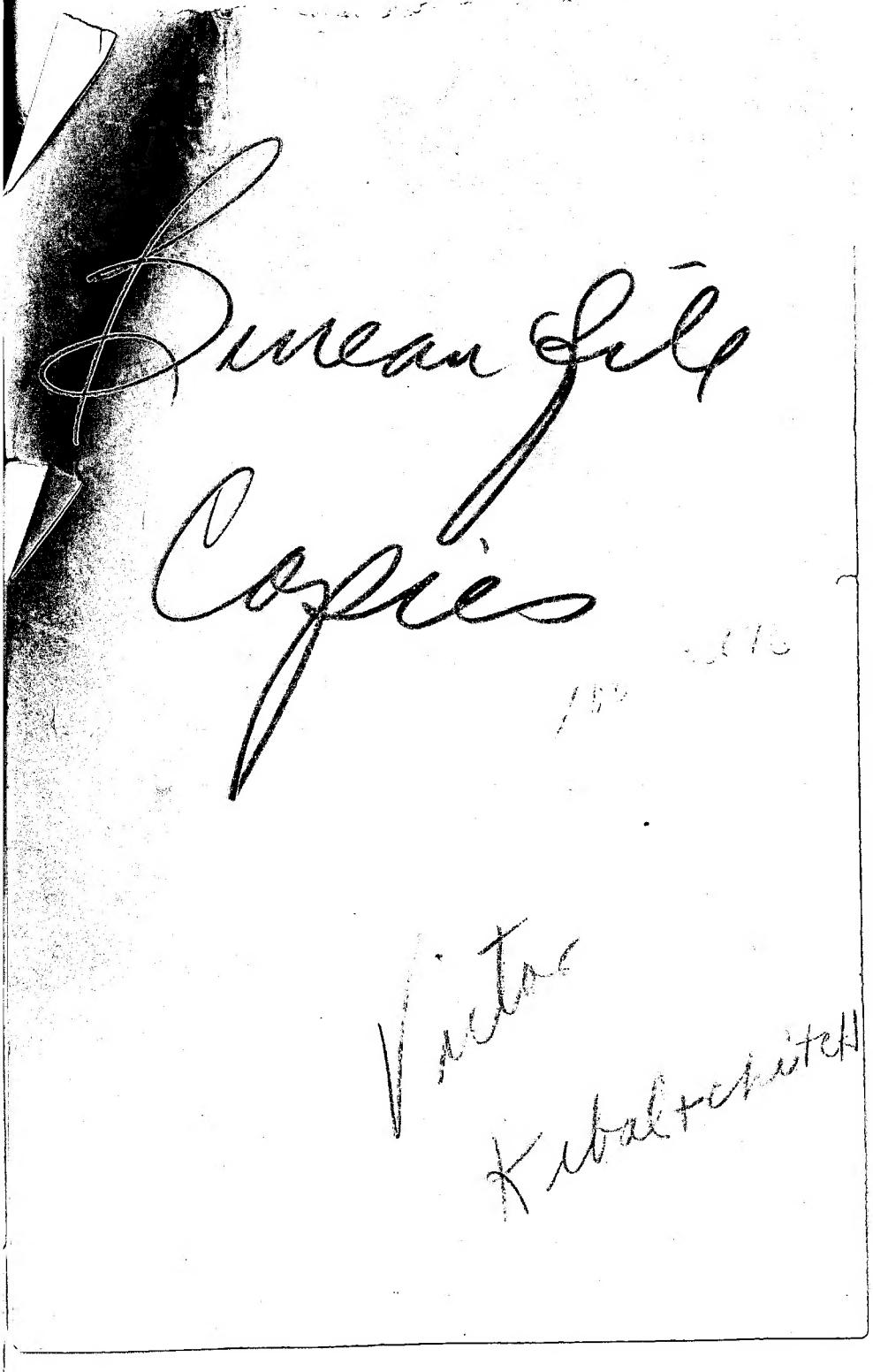
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Victor
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SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photos 1 14 and 1 15 are of a letter to Vladimir written by Isabelita in Caracas, November 26, 1938. In the letter she tells how her father accidentally shot himself and later died from the wounds. She recounts the accompanying events. She speaks of the exhorbitant amount demanded by the doctor who attended her father, and stated that this advantage taken by the bourgeois class would make anyone a communist.

Address: Vladimir Serge

1 Place Severin

Pre Saint Gervais

Paris--Seine--France

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#24

100-334276-3

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Photos 1 21 through 1 24 are of a letter written probably to Vladimir by Isabelita and dated Caracas, June 27, 1938. It is entirely personal and recounts, in a very faulty French greatly influenced by the Spanish, little details of her daily life. She speaks of the possibility of their going to New York together.

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100-3676-3

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH AND
RUSSIAN

Photos 31 and 32 show one card in French, one in Russian and a letter in French. The card in French was written by a certain Renee and addressed to Mme. L. Sepurue (?), Hotel St. Pierre et Rome, Cours St. Louis, Marseille. It is personal in nature.

The card in Russian, dated November 5, is addressed to Vladimir and signed V. It is personal in nature and speaks, among other things, of a trip V. is making.

The letter, written in Oran, 2/28/41, is one addressed to Vladi by a man whose name is possibly Maurice (?). This letter is personal in nature and discusses the unhappy turn which an amorous affair between Vladi and a certain Dina is taking.

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#24

100-366726-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 6

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Photos 1 47 and 1 48 are of a letter from Maurice to Vladi written in Oran, January 24, 1941. The writer expresses his boredom and states that the business affairs are not going as well as might be wished. Names mentioned in the letter are: Victor, Andre, Jaqueline, Denis (?), Dina, Francine (?), Isabelita, Ignacio, Juan and his wife (the latter two were interned in a camp near Toulouse), Will (?). He mentions Victor's book with a prologue by Julian. All the above persons were mentioned in the casual manner of a friendly letter.

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#24

100-36676-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 7

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photos 1 39 and 1 40 show a letter from Maurice to a friend (probably Vladimir). It is headed: Oran, 2/26/41. The letter is personal and speaks of the boredom of his life and the progress of the affairs in which he is engaged. He speaks of news received from Victor. He requests that his greetings be given Victor, Laurette etc.

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#24

100-36676-3

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photos 1 49 and 1 50 are of a letter from Maurice to Vladi written in Oran, January 27, 1941. The letter is entirely personal in nature; the writer spends most of his time giving advice on love in general and Vladi's affair with Dina in particular. He advises him to sketch rather than drown his cares in drink.

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100-36676-3

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photos 1 753 and 1 755 are of a letter written by one Werth to a friend whose name is not mentioned. The letter is headed March 22, 1941, Hotel du Bougey, Bourg (Ain). This letter reestablishes contact between the two after some mail had been lost. The writer states that he feels incapable of "a struggle" and that he is good only for giving lectures of a special nature such as on art. He asks for a quick reply in regard to a certain trip.

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100-36626-3

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Photos 1 672 through 1 675 present printed and handwritten copies of an article by Leon Trotsky, dated July 6, 1938, and discussing his connections the repression of the Kronstadt rebellion.

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100-36676-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 11

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photos 1 729 shows a variety of small documents. The three at the top of the page are probably notes made preparatory to writing an article or a speech. The heading is "Bolshevism and socialistic morality." The lower left corner shows a note from Victor Serge to the Editors of the Bulletin of the Opposition (Bulletin de l'Opposition), dated March 28, 1939 and requesting that they publish his reply to a letter of Trotsky. On a small card in the same corner is a quotation from some author: "We must find men who devote not their spare moments, but their whole life to the revolution." The card of Leon TROTSKY is seen in the lower left hand corner.

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#24

100-32406-3

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photo 2 262 is of a letter from Victor Serge beginning with "dear friends" and written in Marseille, Sept. 27, 1940. He states that Mr. Frey received a telegram from the Emergency Rescue Committee which was not clear but indicated that a decisive period had been reached in the quest for visas. He writes that a certain Elsa is also trying to arrange for visas. He mentions that it might be well for Mr. Alfred Bingham to write his brother to get him to use his influence. He speaks of a Mr. Bohn who has lists of people to aid and on whose list the writer has not been able to have his name included. He adds that he is receiving a small amount of financial assistance from the Emergency Rescue Committee. He states that $25.00 sent through the American Express at Nice to Fanlac, Dordogne, did not arrive. A friend, Julian, in Mexico is reported to have agreed to obtain Mexican visas. He mentions that Andre Breton is another person who deserves to be helped by the ERC.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58 #24

100-36626-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 13

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photo 2 263 is of a letter by Victor Serge to "my dear Friend" written in Marseille, September 26, 1940. First he asks the addressee to obtain American visas as soon as possible. He complains that due to his late arrival in Marseille and due to the fact that he is the member of no group, he has been unable to receive the assistance that other refugees had received. He speaks of his WORD PORTRAIT OF ... being published, and of the death of the OLD MAN (probably Trotsky). He speaks of aid received from friends in New York. He states that he has two books almost ready for publication, a novel and a book of memoirs.

He again mentions the case of Modigliani whom the addressee is to aid through Prieto. The final paragraph speaks of work for the future, of a long range intellectual endeavor. He approves the work of the Association of Authors and Editors. He has just received a letter from Gide. He mentions J. G. whose books continue to enjoy a wide circulation, and who had invited the writer to spend some time in his home.

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100-32676-3 1

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 14

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photos 2 260 and 2 261 show two copies of a letter from Victor Serge to Marc written in Marseille, Sept 30, 1940. He speaks of a letter which he had written to Julian. He speaks of asking for help in getting Mexican visas. He mentions the Italian Modigliani who is also trying to get to the United States.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#34

100-366226-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 15

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photo number 2 259 is of a letter from Victor Serge to a friend whose name is not mentioned but who evidently lives in United States. The letter was written August 13, 1940 in Marseille where the writer was receiving his mail in care of Mme. Sosnovski, 123 rue Horace Bertin, Marseille. He is asking for financial assistance and also for aid in obtaining visas for the United States. He asks for contacts with and addresses of Jewish aid groups. He states that he has books and manuscripts which might bring in some income. Other persons mentioned were: Vlady, Laurette and Molins.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58 2-24

140-36676-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 16

2-336

Nice, August 16, 1940

Mr. Victor Serge,
c/o Mr. Henri Patud,
AUBEROCHE FAUDRAC,

Dear Sir:

On instructions from our New York office, we sent you on the date of 7/29, a postoffice money order for 1075 Francs, or $25.00 at the current rate of 43.

Since we have not received a notice of receipt from you, will you please return to us, signed, the enclosed receipt.

Very truly yours,

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. INC.,

THE DIRECTOR,

/s/ E. S. HOLLEN

RECEIVED FROM THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC., NICE, FR.

the sum of 1075 Francs, / or $25.00

Ref. N.T.C.T.

Date

Signature

Address

(Tr. note: Since all of the letters of the numbers 2-326-340 deal with this same subject, the recovery of the sum of $25.00 which was evidently not received from the American Express, it was not felt necessary to translate more than this one example which gives the name and address of the two individuals concerned in this correspondence.)

100-366776-3

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#24

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photo 2 258 is a letter from Victor Serge to Isabelita and Olga Center, written at Marseille, August 14, 1940. Serge expresses the difficulties he is having and asks for material aid and also for aid in obtaining Venezuelan visas. He states that he hopes to get aid from Jewish associations in the United States. Vladi and Molins are reported to be in Narbonne. Serge says that he would like a post as correspondent for some newspaper. In spite of the present situation he expresses an optimism for the future.

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100-366 76-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 18

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photos 37 and 38 present a letter to Vladi written in Oran the 13th of (?) 1941, by a certain Maurice (?). The letter is personal and especially warns Vladi and his father to be on their guard. The writer also mentions that he is concerned over the fate of a friend Enrique.

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#24

100-36676-81

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photos 2 254 and 2 255 present two copies of two letters. The first begins simply "dear friends" and was written on August 22, 1940, in Marseille where the writers address was c/o Mrs. Sosnovski, 123 rue Horace Bertin, Marseille. He asks for more details on the assassination in Mexico. He says that his situation is becoming worse daily.

The second letter was written to Isabelita on August 21, 1941 from the same address. He mentions a person named Molins and again regrets the death of L. D. He mentions that he had asked her to obtain Mexican visas for Vladi, his sister and himself, which would be useful for them even in going to the United States. He reports having put in a formal application in Marseille and also for help for some friends whose names are not mentioned. The final sentence is: "If we do not find a great deal of solidarity in America amid this world crisis, many of us are lost--and we shall no longer be alive when there is need of us."

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#24

100-366 76-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 20

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

The photo 2 256 presents an unsigned letter beginning "dear friends" and written in Marseille, August 26, 1940. (The author is most probably Victor Serge). He first speaks of the death of L. D. (Leon Trotsky) which he believes to be the work of the agents of Soviet Russia. He asks for more details. He states that he received a letter from Julian Gomez-Gorkin saying that he could obtain Mexican visas. The author prefers to go to the United States. He asks that his condolences be conveyed to Nathalie Ivanovna. He speaks of Krivitsky.

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100-366 70-2

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 21

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photo 2 257 is of a letter from Victor Serge to Max Eastman written in Marseille, August 14, 1940. The letter is an appeal for help from Eastman and other American friends, help both material and in obtaining visas. The writer states that he is 49 years old, has a son 20 years and a daughter 5 years. He states that he was born in Belgium. He maintains that he is one of the last refugees of the Russian Revolution. He expresses a conviction that a better time is coming after the dark period we are in.

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#24

100-36676-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 22

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photo 2 253 is of an unsigned letter beginning "my dear friend" and written September 12, 1940 from the following address: c/o Mme. Sosnovski, 123 rue Horace Bertin, Marseille. The writer states that he had asked the addressee to arrange Mexican visas for him, his family and Laura Sejourne. These visas would be useful although he really intended to go to the United States. He asks definite information on L. T. (Leon Trotsky) and asks that his sympathy be conveyed to Nathalie Ivanovna. He also asks that the addressee and a certain Prieto aid Modigliani, refugee from Italy and anti-fascist, to get to United States. He mentions that Juan has probably been interned.

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100-36676-2

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 23

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photos No. 2 251 and 2 252 present an unsigned letter written at Marseille, Sept. 13, 1940. The salutation is simply "dear friends." He mentions receiving five dollars from Eastman and another dispatch of money made by the addressee to Fanlac, July 15. He mentions contacting Mr. Frey of the Emergency Rescue Committee, who telegraphed Washington relative to him. He states that he also asked his friend Julian Gomes-Gorkin (c/o Martin Temple, Edison 40, Mexico City) to obtain Mexican visas for him. He mentions that there are more difficulties in daily life. He asks for details on the death of Leon Dav (Trotsky). He mentions that he is expecting news from Silone, and also a dispatch of 25 dollars via the American Express, already announced by the addressee.

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1

SUMMARY FROM THE FRENCH

Photo 2 50 is of an unsigned letter dated September 20, 1940. The name of the addressee is not given. The first paragraph speaks of money received through the American Express. The second, of a Jewish Assistance Committee to which a certain EASTMAN had written about him (the Committee had ceased to function because of lack of funds). The third, of the steps taken for obtaining visas, of a certain Doubinsky who might give valuable assistance, and of a more or less sure way of leaving and crossing Spain. The fourth paragraph speaks of the difficulties of getting the necessities of life, even with money; of the moral decomposition of certain groups; of the "catastrophe" in Mexico which it is hoped would unite the comrades. The final paragraphs mention that no information relative to the visas had been received from Mr. Frey and also speaks of the writer's work on two books.

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ED 24

100-31676-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 25

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Item: 1 11

This item is a personal letter, dated April 30, 1939, from "Isabelita", in Caracas to "Vladi". Isabelita states that she has to work long hours as she is the Secretary to the Minister. When she gets home she is very tired, hence she has not been able to write. She lives with one "Murita" and enjoys the company of one "Isaias Medina" who, although he thinks absolutely differently from Isabolita, is "a fine person... who has done much to improve the condition of the working classes".

The writer is now reading a book by Nell Doff: "Historia triste de una mujer alegre" (The sad story of a happy woman). When she finishes, she will send it to Vladi. She would be pleased to have Vladi send her books. She is also interested in paintings and wishes that Vladi would advise her as to the price of any good ones he sees. She is delighted with the picture of Janine which Vladi sent her.

She is thinking of going to Paris around the end of July or the first of August. Her mother and Murita will probably accompany her.

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24

100-36676-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 26

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Items: 1 12, 1 13

Type of document: personal letter dated November 20, 1938, sent from Caracas.

From: Isabelita

To: Vladimir

Contents: The writer was pleased to receive two letters from Vladimir on the seventeenth (?) of the month and three more on the nineteenth.

On November 19, she received a letter from Henri Bruchet; he stated that, after he had stopped to see her, he left for Spain where he stayed for ten months. After August 18, 1938, he was imprisoned at the Sante in Paris for plotting against the State. He hopes to be released around the first of December. He further states that on reaching Paris he saw Emilio. Isabelita requests Vladimir to check this last statement with Emilio.

Isabelita wishes to know if Majo, who will be her companion, is coming on the twenty-third of the month.

Isabelita is reading George Land's book, "Le Derniere Amour" (The Last Love).

When Majo comes, the writer has planned a walk, perhaps as far as the Orinoco River, in the company of General Isaias Medina, the Minister of War and the Navy.

Isabelita professes her love for Vladimir. She further wants to help Bruchet and requests information for sending money to him.

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 27

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Items: 1 25, 1 26

Type of document: Script letter, dated May 24, 1939, and written at Caracas.

From: Isabelita

To: Vlady

Contents: Isabelita wishes that Vlady were with her so that she could tell him all the things that have been going on.

Her mother and Murita are going to Paris. They are sailing on the "Caribia" on June 11 and will arrive there on June 23. She wishes that Vlady would agree with Emilio and meet her mother and Murita at Cherbourg when the boat docks. She wishes that Vlady would paint a picture of Murita while she is there. Bruchet went to Paris again.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 28

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Item: 1 27

This document is the last page of a personal letter from Isabelita. She states: that she spent the whole day in the "Pontiac" but was bored because she had nothing to do, that she is going to Paris at the end of this month or the beginning of the next, that she supposes that the addressee has seen Majo and finally that she and the addressee will soon see each other.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#27

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 29

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Items: 1 28, 1 29, 1 30

Type of document: personal letter dated August 6, 1941, ~~send~~ sent from New York

To: Vlady Serge, c/o Eugenio Grandell, 2, Avenida Independencia, 2, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic

From: Isabelita Mauri (?), 130 W. 57th Street, New York City

Contents: I went to the Cuban Consulate to find out what was being done about the visa for you both, and they told me that $500 was needed for the transit visa. However, if you both agree to remain in the airport or in the plane during the time that the plane is passing through Cuba, a visa is not necessary. The Air Line only demands a visa for Mexico.

I am thinking of leaving on the tenth of this month. I have everything all arranged, visa, etc. Murita is in Caracas but is leaving this month for Mexico. I believe that she will arrive at the same time that I will. I am sure that you will like her.

The "Molins" affair is going rather badly - 1st. he has a visa which is valid for Venezuela - 2nd. I have requested a permit from the French Embassy in Washington so that he could embark at Casablanca; they definitely promised it to me. But he has to pass through Portugal, and they won't let him. There are no direct boats now. I don't know what to do. I'm crazy about seeing you both. Today I bought clothes for V.S. It is worth while living when there are men like V.S.

Reverse of photo: My latest photograph in Caracas. 515 W 143 St. Apt. 42

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 30

SUMMARIZED FROM THE FRENCH -

Item: 1 97

Newspaper: LA TRIBUNE DE GENEVE (The Geneva Tribune)

Published at: rue du Stand, 42 - Geneva

Issue of: Friday, March 21, 1941

Articles: (1) The Isle of Crete

This island is very strategically situated, being almost an equal distance from Rhodes and Athens. It is of great military importance. As a Mediterranean base, it was formerly the heart of a "kingdom of the seas".

(2) For The Switzerland Of Tomorrow - Before the whole matter of national renovation is the question of education.

(3) A Merchant Ship On Fire In The Atlantic - Attacked west of the Hebrides by a German plane, the Belgian cargo-boat "Olympier" (burns).

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 31

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Item: 1 98

Newspaper: LA NACION (The Nation)

Published at: Avenida Mella, #52 - Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic

Editor: Rafael Vidal

Issue of: Saturday, May 24, 1941

Articles: (1) Martinique Wants The Intervention of America - So state passengers who arrived here aboard the steamship "Presidente Trujillo" last night. The passengers, more than one hundred and seventy in number, are European political refugees; among them is the widow of Manuel Azana, the second President of the Spanish Republic who died as a result of events which culminated in Franco's rise to power. The "De Gaullist" movement is very important in Martinique.

(2) Yesterday the President of the Republic, Doctor Manuel de Jesus Troncoso de la Concha, received in the Presidential Mansion the Minister from Colombia, Doctor Jose Vicente Combarisa. The latter presented his credentials which accredited him as being the official representative from Colombia. It is expected that closer ties will be made between these two brotherly nations.

(3) In view of an increased volume of mail and passengers, Pan American Airways, Inc., have announced that on May 26 they will inaugurate a new service with a plane of the "Baby Clipper" type which will arrive at San Pedro de Macoris from San Juan, Puerto Rico, at 9:50 A.M. From there, it will proceed to Puerto Principe, Antilla, Cuba and Miami.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 32

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Item: 1 99

Newspaper: LA NACION (The Nation)

Published at: Avenida Mella, #52 - Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic

Editor: Rafael Vidal

Issue of: Wednesday, May 28, 1941

Articles: (1) The "Bismark" was sunk 400 miles from Brest (?)

(2) Yesterday Roosevelt declared that a state of national emergency existed in the United States.

(3) Churchill informs the House of Commons about the sinking of the Bismark.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 33

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Item: 1 100

Newspaper: LA NCAION (The Nation)

Published at: Avenida Mella, #52 - Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic

Editor: Rafael Vidal

Issue of: Thursday, May 29, 1941

Articles: (1) British ships and planes rush to the pursuit of the "Prinz Eugen".

(2) England decides to extend the blocade to Syria and Libano.

(3) British planes bomb the French naval base of Sfax in Tunis - The 5,000 ton merchant vessel "Rabelais" was damaged and some Frenchmen were killed.

(4) ".. Farm Exploitation - United Fruit Company will invest...."

(5) (picture) The largest bombing plane in the world.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-52
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 34

SUMMARIZED FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 1 103

Newspaper: PARIS - SOIR

Issue of: Tuesday, July 30, 1940

Articles: (1) Dr. Funk's Plan - The economic reconstruction of Europe will follow three great principles:

a. European economies will adopt the German economy, and the mark will play a predominant role.

b. No total European autarchy but some exchanges with the rest of the world.

c. Gold will be used for payment compensations, but it will no longer serve as a basis for European money.

According to the author of this plan, these principles will result in the raising of the standard of life and the increase of security.

Dr. Funk, Minister of Economy for the Reich, maintains that money is always of secondary importance while the control of the economic life is the most important element. Without sound economy, there is no sound money.

(2) The United States is absorbing 4/5 of the world's gold.

COPIES DESTROYED 5-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 35

SUMMARIZED FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 1 104

Newspaper: (possibly) PARIS-SOIR

Articles: (1) From Narvik To Brest - A very great number of planes is ready to go into action against Great Britain, writes the Italian press.

(2) The Reich has increased its preparations from Narvik to Brest. The German forces are massed; they have hydro-planes in Norway, planes and barges in Holland and Belgium, light tanks in Northern France and in Pas de Calais and long range guns between Boulogne and Ostend. Is an attack imminent? The German radio says that it is.

(3) Henry Bidou, foremost contemporary historian in France, believes that Italy should win in Grecian waters.

(4) The Council of Ministers will meet tonight in Vichy at the Pavillon Sevigne with Marshal Petain as President.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 36

SUMMARIZED FROM THE FRENCH

Items: 1 105 and 1 106

Newspaper: L'INTRANSIGEANT (The Intransigent)

Published at: 100, Rue Reaumur, Paris

Issue: Friday, December 1, 1939

Articles: (1) This morning Russian troops attacked Finland. In three different places, the advance guard of the Red Army crossed the border.

(2) What will be the political and moral consequences of Stalin's agression? - by Jean Thouvenin

(3) Daladier's declaration to the Chamber - The President of the Council has filed with the Chamber a draft of a law tending to determine the powers of the Government.

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#24

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Item: 1 108

Type of document: Spanish script letter

Date: September 30, 1939

From: "Isabelita", located at Caracas

To: "Vladimir"

Contents: This is a personal document, a love letter, in which Isabelita professes her great love for Vladimir. She has not heard from him for a long time and wishes that he would write. If he would come to Caracas, they could get married. If it were not for the impossibility of traveling, she would be with him now, for she had planned on leaving at the end of August.

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 38

IDENTIFIED FROM THE LATIN

Item: 1 127

This item, written in Latin script, is believed to be the opening lines of Virgil's "Aeneid".

COPIES DESTROYED 8-15-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 39

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Item: 1 641

In this article entitled "THE MEMORY OF VLADIMIR ILLITCH", Victor Serge extols the memory of Lenin, praises his farsightedness and lauds his relentless activity on behalf of the Party. Serge states that, if Lenin had lived, conditions in the Soviet would probably be better. His attitude may be summed up in the following: "On the whole, his (Lenin's) work remains, nevertheless, as a new starting point in history, a magnificent example of lack of self-interest and devotion to the working class, a triumphant application of Marxist thought to the struggle of the classes. Toward this we can look today as toward a light..." This item was written in 1937 and published in "La Batalla".

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 40

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Item: 1 647

Newspaper: LA BATALLA

Articles: (1) The Price of Bread - In time of war, all must make sacrifices. It is not fair, therefore, to raise the price of bread to such a height that the common people cannot afford it.

(2) The International Scene: Tokio, Jan. 27 - The political crisis which came about as the result of the resignation of the Hirota Government threatens to turn into a real revolution. In spite of the intervention of the Vice-Minister of War, General Umozu, the army continues to remain decided not to permit a general in the regular army to accept a post with the new ministry.

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 41

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Items: 1 648, 1 649, 1 650, 1 659

In this article, written on January 2, 1937, Victor Serge discusses various types of power. He states that in a period of social crisis there are two main types of power: a very strong power to defend the privileges of the rich classes against the workers or a very strong power for the support of the masses. The former tends to be detrimental to the farmers and the workers and to destroy revolutionary organizations; the latter tends to strengthen the energy of the masses.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
21-24

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Items: 1 651, 1 652, 1 653, 1 658

Article: EVERYTHING REPEATS ITSELF

Nineteen years apart, in two such different countries as Russia and Spain, the same causes produce the same effects. During July and August of 1917, in Russia, the parties that were interested in or deluded by bourgeois democracy had no answer for the Bolsheviks whose watchwords were in accordance with reality: peace among the people without annexations or contributions, workers' control of production, land for the farmers, power for the workers' Councils. Not having an answer, therefore, they used their most perfidious weapon - slander! And it is slander which they are now using against you comrades of the P.O.U.M. * and the C.N.T.

After the events of July, 1917, Lenin and Zinoviev had to hide in a small cottage on the coast of Finland. Trotsky let himself be arrested in order to answer to the action of the party. (You understand that the two leaders of the revolution ought not to put themselves in danger at the same time.) Then slander entered the picture. They were called agents who had sold out to Germany. Every press in the world denounced the Bolsheviks. And in the Iberian revolution today, the P.O.U.M. finds itself in the same position in which the Bolsheviks were in 1917.

However we shall defend the interests of the Soviet workers and those of the workers of Spain. We shall also struggle for socialism throughout the world, including the U.S.S.R.

12/29/36 Victor Serge

* Workers Party for Marxist Unification

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#24

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Items: 1 654, 1 655, 1 656, 1 657

These documents form an article entitled "Against Slander"; it was written by Victor Serge and dated January 1, 1937. In it, Serge tells the comrades of the P.O.U.M. and the C.N.T. that they must combat the slander of their enemies by truth. True facts, dates, ideas and history are the most effective methods for dealing with slander.

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 44

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Item: 1 660

Newspaper: LA BATALLA (The Battle) The Central Organ of the Workers Party for Marxist Unification -

Published: (probably in Spain)

Headlines: The Fascist have been badly beaten on all fronts.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58 #24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 45

SUMMARIZED FROM THE SPANISH

Item: 1 661

Newspaper: P.O.U.M. - Organ for the Madrid Section of the Workers Party for Marxist Unification.

Published at: Madrid, Spain

Issue: October 14, 1936

Articles: (1) The Revolution cannot be stopped. - by E. Granell. The brute force of Fascism cannot put an end to the proletarian revolution.

(2) There are two organizations in Spain which will struggle to the end for the success of the proletarian revolution. They are the C.N.T. and the Anarchist Youth and the P.O.U.M. with its Iberian Communist Youth.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58 #24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 46

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Items: 1 215; 1 216; 1 217

Publication: "CLARTE"

Editor: Henri Barbusse

Issues: February 1922; August 15, 1922; September 1, 1922; September 15, 1922; November 15, 1922.

Place of publication: France

Writers in the issue of September 1, 1922, include: VICTOR SERGE, Andre Baillon, Magdeleine Marx, Maurice, Pierre Monatte, Parijanine.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58 # 24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 47

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 1 218

Publication: "Crapouillot" (trench-morter)

Special issue: January, 1938

Price: 12 francs

Published: monthly, at 3, place de la Sorbonne, Paris

Title of article: "ANARCHY" - by Victor Serge, Alexandre Croix and Jean Bernier

COPIES DESTROYED 8-5-58 #24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 48

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 1 219

Publication: "Crapouillot" (trench mortar)

Special issue: January, 1937

Published: monthly, at 3, place de la Sorbonne, Paris

Title of Article: "From Lenin to Stalin" - by Victor Serge

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#24

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 1 220

VICTOR SERGE

Victor Serge (Victor Lvovitch Kibaltchich), born at Brussels on December 30, 1890, of parents who were Russian revolutionary emigres. Father was an officer, then a doctor, sympathizing with the "Will of the People" Party. One of his relatives, a chemist of this party, was hung in 1881 after the execution of Czar Alexander II.

Youth spent in Belgium and in England. A younger brother died of want. At 15, a photographer's apprentice at Brussels. Later, a photographer, cartoonist, clerk, printer after having learned the trade in anarchist printing plants, journalist, translator... At 15, member of the Young Socialist Guard of Ixelles, then a member of the Revolutionary Group of Brussels. Contributor to "Temps Nouveaux", "Libertaire" and "Guerre Social". Demonstrations and trials. Spent time in the mining villages in northern France. Militant activity in Paris. Writer for "l'Anarchie" in 1910, at the time of unlawful activity, arrested and summoned to name the individuals involved, some of whom were shot, others died on the guillotine. He was indicted by virtue of the wicked laws and condemned to five years of solitary confinement with hard labor. Released in 1917. Printer at Barcelona, member of the C.N.T., contributor to "Tierra y Libertad", a participant in the first revolutionary attempt of July, 1917. Left for Russia; arrested at Paris, interned in a concentration camp under the Clemenceau ministry, exchanged in January, 1917, as a Bolshevik hostage, for an officer of the French Military Mission held in Russia. Arrived in Petrograd, member of the Russian Communist Party, collaborator of Zinoviev on the Executive Committee of the Communist International during the civil war. Fusilier of a special batallion, associate of the General Staff of the defense, superintendent of the files of the secret police, under the orders of Krassine, in 1919, First Congress of the Third International. Writer for the "Communist International". Spent long time in Germany (during the revolutionary preparation of 1923) and in Austria. Oppositionist since 1923. Returned to Moscow in 1925, literary works and strife in the party. Excluded and imprisoned in 1928. Imprisoned and deported to Orenbourg in 1933. Banished from Russia, his Soviet nationality taken away without legal motives in 1936.

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 50

Principal works: translations of works of Lenin, Trotsky and Zinoviev; novel, "Le Ciment de Gladkov"; history, "The First Year of the Russian Revolution" (Librairie du Travail); essays, "The Class Struggle in the Chinese Revolution", "Ways for a General Safety" (L'Okhrana); "Literature and Revolution" (Valois); novels, "Men in Prison", "Birth of Our Power", "Conquered City" (Rieder).

At present: "Sixteen Executed"; translation, L. Trotsky's "The Revolution Betrayed" (Grasset)

Works held by the Soviet censor: testimony, "The Lost Men"; novel, "The Storm"; poems.

To be published: "Fate of a Revolution" (Grasset)

FROM LENIN TO STALIN

The testimony of travelers who return from Moscow in usually made doubtful because of the most varying reasons: one does not know the Russian language, another has not been able in a few weeks to measure a new world in its first stages of development, another was convinced beforehand. A remarkable document like the treatise of Yvon on salaries in Russia is the victim of the conspiracy of silence. Was not the last pilgrim, returning from the U.S.S.R., accused of having criticized Soviet projects with the view of a small French bourgeois? And did not Stalin's press, in Moscow and Paris, after having pretended to be ignorant of the work of Gide, cover with insults the man whom, a few weeks before, it had saluted as the greatest and most sincere of French writers?

The dramatic account which "Crapouillot" publishes today is not the work of a foreign traveler; Victor Serge is Russian by birth and has just spent eighteen years in the country of the Soviets. He has been the friend or associate of the founders of the regime - Lenin, Zinoviev, Trotsky. After having occupied important posts, he experienced imprisonment and deportation when he believed the revolution "betrayed" and voiced his indignation. But in the midst of worse trials, Victor Serge has kept his revolutionary faith intact, and it is this fact which gives so much value to his indictment.

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 51

In "Crapouillot", we do not think it useful to perpetuate certain mirages; we are remaining faithful to the famous apostrophe of Peguy, "He who does not shout the truth when he knows the truth becomes the accomplice of liars and falsifiers!" And we agree with Gide when he says, "The lie, even though it may be that of silence, may appear timely and timely (too) perseverance in the lie, but it plays too much into the hands of the enemy, and truth, even though it may be painful, only wounds in order to cure."

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 52

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 1

Author: Victor Serge

Title: THE MEN IN PRISON

"Contemporary French Prose Writers"

Published by: LES EDITIONS RIEDER - PARIS - MCMXXX

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58 #1-24

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 2

Author: Joaquin Maurin

Title: REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN SPAIN

Published: LES EDITIONS RIEDER
108, Boulevard St-Germain - Paris VI - Price 15 francs

(This company has also published essays and documents by:) M. Barbari, G. Baudoux, P. Bonardi, M. Berghi, M. Boucher, Bruno-Weil, P. Colin, L. Cousturier, Bakary Diallo, Neel Doff, R. d'Etiveaud, A. Germain, L. Gompel, J. Goudal, E. de Gramone, P. Hamp, Panait Istrati (?), I. Kachowskaja, L. Levy-Bruhl, Georges Louis, J. de Pierreteu, J. de Saint-Prix, H. G. Scheffauer, Colonel de Schwartzkoppen, A. Schweitzer, Cr. Simon, D. Sylvain-Levi, A. Wellicd and L. Werth.

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 54

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 3

Author: VICTOR SERGE

Title: MIDNIGHT - THE CENTURY

Published by: GRASSET

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Item: 2 9

LEON TROTSKY'S "THE REVOLUTION BETRAYED"

Translated from the Russian by VICTOR SERGE

(Published by:) GRASSET

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Item: 2 19

Publication: SPARTACUS MONTHLY EDITIONS - New Series - No. 1

In this issue: SIXTEEN SHOT - In What Direction Is The Russian Revolution Going? - Preface by Magdeleine Paz

Author: VICTOR SERGE

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Item: 2 10

Author: VICTOR SERGE

Title: "VILLE CONQUISE" (Conquered City)

Published by: Les Editions Rieder - Paris - MCMXXXII

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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#=24

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

Item: 2 7

Author: VICTOR SERGE

Title: FATE OF A REVOLUTION

Published by: EDICIONES ERCILLA, Agustinas 1639 - Casilla 2787, Santiago, Chile.

- - - - - - -

Ercilla Publications:

Read, if you wish to know about:

FASCISM:
MUSSOLINI AND HIS PEOPLE, by Rene Benjamin
THE FASCIST STATE IN ITALY, by E. W. Eschemann
THE LESSON OF MUSSOLINI, by Henri Massoul
WORLD UNREST, by Francisco Nitti

COMMUNISM:
FIFTEEN YEARS OF STRUGGLE, by Romain Rolland
THE END OF CAPITALISM, by Ferdinand Fried
I WAS A WORKER IN THE USSR, by A. Smith
HISTORICAL MATERIALISM, by Nicolas Bujarin

NORTH AMERICA:
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by Pierre Lyautey
NEW AMERICA, NEW WORLD, by H. G. Wells
THE NEW FRONTIERS, by Henry A. Wallace
ROCKEFELLER, THE PETROLEUM KING, by R. Courau

SPAIN:
BY BLOOD AND FIRE, by M. Chaves Nogales
THE CADETS OF THE CASTLE, by H. Massis and R. Brasillach
THE ENEMY, by Mauricio Karl
SPAIN ON THE CROSS, by Jose Gabriel

FRANCE:
POLITICS AND PARTIES, by Emmanuel Berl
THE HOUR FOR THE DECISION, by Andre Tardieu
HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, by Walter Goetz
IF CAPITALISM WERE TO DISAPPEAR, by L. Romier

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 56

TRANSLATION FROM THE DUTCH

Item: 2 6

"FROM LENIN TO STALIN"

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

SUMMARIZED FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 13

This item is the cover page of a pamphlet on Avignon and Arles

- -

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 24

"HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION - The October Revolution"

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
2F 24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 57

SUMMARIZED FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 4

Author: Victor Serge

Title: FATE OF A REVOLUTION USSR 1917 1937

Published by: GRASSET - 10th edition

Extracts from our catalogue:

THE REVOLUTION BETRAYED, by Leon Trotsky, translated by Victor Serge	18 francs
IN WHAT DIRECTION IS COMMUNISM GOING? , by Georges Izard	9 francs
THE REVOLUTION NECESSARY, by R. Aron and A. Dandieu	15 francs
TOMORROW FRANCE, by Thierry Maulnier, J.P. Maxence and Robert Francis	18 francs
ALBERT THOMAS AND THE CREATION OF THE B.I.T., by E. J. Phelan	18 francs
GOVERNMENTAL REFORM, by Leon Blum	12 francs
THE REPUBLIC OF PROVINCE, by Jacques Fourcade (Preface by Lucien Romier)	15 francs
THE TEMPERATE ONES (The Drama of the Present), by Abel Bonnard, of the French Academy	15 francs
HISTORY OF BOLSHEVISM, by Arthur Rosenberg	15 francs
THE SOCIALISTIC IDEAL, by Henri de Man	20 francs
KARL MARX, by Otto Rulhe	18 francs
ROOSEVELT'S CODES AND THE PERSPECTIVES OF SOCIAL LIFE, by Hyacinthe Dubreuil	15 francs

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 58

SUMMARIZED FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 12

Title: ANTHOLOGY OF POETS OF THE NEW FRENCH REVIEW - 6th Edition

Preface by: PAUL VALERY

Published by: GALLIMARD

Writers for the New French Review include: Louis Aragon, Audiberti, Andre Breton, Rene Crevel, Robert Desnos, Paul Eluard, Henry Michaux, Pierre Morhange, Benjamin Peret and Pierre Reverdy.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
F-24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 59

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 14

Title: THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION

Issue of: September 25, 19?? - price, 2 francs

A Revolutionary Syndicalist Semi-Monthly Review

In this issue:

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CHAMBLANDES CRIME

I WAS A WITNESS AT BARCELONA, by George Orwell

IN THE SPANISH CONFLICT, by L. Nicolas

THE WRITINGS AND THE FACTS, by Victor Serge

LET'S HELP THE SPANISH REFUGEES, by C. Delsol

HOW TO DEMOLISH FASCISM?, by Horace

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#24

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 16

Author: Jean Montigny

Title: THE ENTIRE TRUTH ABOUT A DRAMATIC MONTH IN OUR HISTORY -

From the Armistice to the National Assembly

June 15, 1940 - July 15, 1940

Published by: Editions Mont-Louis, Clermont-Ferrand

"I have made a gift of my person to France in order to reduce her misfortune." Marshal Petain

"One cannot save France by deserting her." Pierre Laval

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58 #24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 61

SUMMARIZED FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 18

Authors: Alfred Rosmer, Victor Serge and Maurice Wullens

Title: THE MURDER OF IGNACE REISS

Published by: Les Humbles, 229, rue de Tolbiac, Paris (XIII)

Book 4 - Twenty-third Series - April 1938

Items: 2 19, 2 21

Authors: Andre Breton, Georges Henein, Marcel Martinet, Maurice Parijanine, Magdeleine Paz, Jean-Paul Samson, Victor Serge and Maurice Wullens.

Illustrations by: d'Albert Daenens and de Vladi

Title: After Stalin's June 30

RECORD OF THE EXECUTIONERS

For a Court of Inquiry!

Published by: Les Humbles, 229, rue de Tolbiac, Paris XIII

Works of the following are also published by Les Humbles: Edmond Adam, George Adrian, Jane Bagault, R. Bonissel, Remi Bourgerie, Georges Chenneviere, Marc Cheyrouse, Georges David, Manuel Devaldes, Laure Duga, Ermenonville, Anita Esteve, Gaston Ferdiere, Fernand Febre, Celestin Freinet, Pierre Ganivet, A. M. Gosses, (and others).

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58 JP-54

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 22

Author: Victor Serge

Title: PORTRAIT OF STALIN

Published by: Grasset

Also published by Bernard Grasset:

Victor Serge:
FATE OF A REVOLUTION (USSR 1917-1937)
IF IT IS MIDNIGHT IN THE CENTURY

Leon Trotsky:
THE REVOLUTION BETRAYED, translated from the Russian by Victor Serge
THE CRIMES OF STALIN, translated from the Russian by Victor Serge
LENIN, translated from the Russian by M. Parijanine

Ferdinand Fried:
THE END OF CAPITALISM, translated from the German by J. Brunnen.
Preface by Daniel Halevy

John Gunther:
THE LEADERS OF EUROPE, translated from the English, by D. Van Hoppes

Conrad Heiden

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 63

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 24

Author: Victor Serge

Title: THE FIRST YEAR OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The Beginnings of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Published by: Librairie du Travail, 17 rue de Sambre & Meuse, Paris (10e)

By the same author:

ANARCHISTS AND THE EXPERIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (1921)
DURING THE CIVIL WAR (1921) Exhausted
THE CITY IN DANGER (PETROGRAD, THE YEAR OF THE REVOLUTION) (1924)
LENIN, 1917 (1925)
WAYS FOR A GENERAL SAFETY (1925)
LIFE OF THE REVOLUTIONARIES (pamphlet)

Essay on the Russian Revolution, Essay on Soviet Literature, Notes on the Crisis in Germany (1923), in various publications.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE CLASSES IN THE CHINESE REVOLUTION (six studies in "Clarte", 1927)
TOWARD INDUSTRIALIZATION (having perceived the present difficulties in the U.S.S.R.) (two studies in "Clarte", end of 1927)

Coming:
THE MEN IN PRISON (published by Les Editions Rieder)

In preparation:
BIRTH OF OUR POWER

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 64

SUMMARIZED FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 27

Author: Leon Trotsky

Title: HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The February Revolution

Book II

Translated by Maurice-Parijanine

Published by: Les Editions Rieder

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Item: 2 26

Author: Sidney Hook

Title: IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND MARX

Published by: Gallimard

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 65

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 28

The author of the translation and of the preface, to the author of the book, in an absolute agreement of views.

Julian Gorkin

Mexico, Federal District - January 12, 1940

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TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

Item: 2 30

Victor Serge

PORTRAIT OF STALIN

Translation and Preface by JULIAN GORKIN

THE MURDERER OF TROTSKY REVEALED

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 67

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 31

Title: "LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION"

Author: Victor Serge

Published by: Cahiers bleus, Foolscap paper series - 10 -

Date: April 1, 1932

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 68

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 32

Books 1 and 2 Twenty-fourth Series January-February 1939

(Publication:) LES HUMBLES (The Humble Ones)

Monthly Literary Review of the Primaries

Summary:

Twenty Years After - Marcel Martinet
Refusal To Obey- Brother Jacques
Fascism, Anti-fascism, Farrago and Depression - - - - - - Victor Serge
Our Cemetery - Laure Duga
Henry Poulaille and the "Musee du soir" - - - - - - - - - Andre Sevry
Small Talk - Maurice Wullens
Poems- Jean-Paul Samson

Correspondence - To Our Friends

229, rue de Tolbiac
Paris, (XIII)

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#24

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 33

Author: Victor Serge

Title: THE CITY IN DANGER - Petrograd - The Second Year of the Revolution

Published by: Librairie du Travail, 96, Quai de Jemmapes, Paris (10)

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58 #24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 70

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 34

THE CRITICAL SPIRIT IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

by Victor Serge

The amplitude of my subject imposes upon me the need for the suppression of developments, the use of a certain diagrammatic style and for proceeding often, if not by proof, at least by the simple declaration of facts. I pray that the comrades will not hold a grudge against me.

I. For us there is no such thing as a non-incarnate spirit. The functions of the intelligence could not be detached from the social life. So we are led to consider the history of Russian society in order to find the beginning and growth of the critical spirit.

It has been in the last fifty years that the Russian intelligensia has been formed, i.e. a class of progressive intellectuals who have been called upon to play a very important role in the social transformation.

Let us recall some dates:

1861 - the abolition of serfdom. In this respect, Russia was seventy years behind France from a strictly chronological point of view - in reality it was more than a century.

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 71

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 35

3 francs

(Publication:) SPARTACUS

Victor Serge

Twenty Years After:

LENIN 1917

For the Workers' Democracy

No. 8

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TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 243

Universal Postal Union - Greece

Post Card -

To: Monsieur Victor Serge

Care of Madame Soonovski
123, rue Florence Bertin, 123
Marseille (Bouches du Rhone)
France

From: H. Sgourdelis - 20, Kydathinaion - Athens (Greece)

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TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 300

Requests for safe-conducts and departure visas for:
KIBALTCHICHE, Victor, 50 years old, writer, and
KIBALTCHICHE, Vladimir, 20 years old, his son.

They are both men without nationality but of Russian origin. They are going to Mexico. Requests filed with the Prefecture of Bouches-du-Rhone on January 30, 1941.

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 74

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 301

Marseille, January 31, 1941

Dear Friend,

Here is the first large chapter of the novel about which I spoke to you. Composed of a series of tableaux which are rather independent of each other and of which the juxtaposition forms the whole, it can be published in portions. I am sending this by registered mail with an acknowledgment of receipt, but I wish you would advise me as soon as you receive it. I promise to send you a long letter within the next few days.

Cordially yours,

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 75

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 344

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
Office of the Minister

FRENCH REPUBLIC
Paris, February 4, 1937

S.N.6.

Dear Mr. Minister and Colleague:

My predecessor had the honor of informing you on June 13, 1936, that Mr. KILBATCHICHE, called "Victor Serge", an expelled Russian subject, living at 8, rue Cesar Franck, Paris (XV), and in whose favor you intervened with my Department, had been granted authorization to remain for a period of six months.

In this connection, I hasten to advise you that the expulsion decree which had been issued against Mr. KILBATCHICHE has just been revoked.

Please accept, Mr. Minister and Colleague, the assurance of my high esteem.

The Minister of the Interior

/s/ (semi-illegible)

Mr. Henri SELLIER - Senator - Minister of Public Health

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#24

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Items: 2 350, 2 351

Envelope: From: Department of the Interior
Administrative Headquarters for National Security (Surete Nationale)
Office of the Director General

To: Madame Madeleine Pas
8, rue Cesar Frank, 8
Paris (XV)

Letter:

(O. 2, 586) Paris, November 9, 1937
Department of Interior
National Security
Headquarters for the Police of the Territory
and Foreigners
Office of the Director

Madame:

You have been kind enough to call my attention to Mr. Victor KIBALTCHICHE, born at Brussels (Belgium) on December 30, 1890, who, believing that he is not authorized to remain in France, requests the clarification of his position.

I hasten to inform you that the expulsion decree of May 29, 1916, issued against Mr. KIBALTCHICHE, was revoked on January 23, 1937.

Consequently, he has no need for worrying about the conditions of his staying in France as they are absolutely in order.

However, Mrs. KIBALTCHICHE, his wife, and his son, Wladimir, entered France last April with visas which were limited to six months.

These visas having expired, it is probable that Mr. KIBALTCHICHE will now request their renewal.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 77

Moreover, all instructions have been given to the (Paris) Police Headquarters so that the position of Mrs. and Wladimir KIBALTCHICHE may be considered.

Kindly accept, Madame, the assurance of my deepest respect.

Madame Paz (The Director)
8 rue Cesar Frank - Paris

Letter: C. 3,195
(2,483-)
Department of the Interior Paris, December 17, 1937
National Security
Headquarters for the Police of the Territory
and Foreigners
Office of the Director

Madame:

You have been kind enough to call my attention again to Mr. Victor KILBALTCHICHE, his wife and his son, Wladimir, who request authorization for remaining steadily in France.

I hasten to inform you that today all necessary instructions were mailed to the (Paris) Police Headquarters so that the position of the above-mentioned individuals may be clarified as soon as possible.

Kindly accept, Madame, the assurance of my deepest respect.

/s/ (illegible)

Madame Madeleine PAZ
8, rue Cezar Franck - Paris

Paper slip: French Republic
Police Headquarters
Third Division
Labor and State Insurance

Office 368

files

(preparation made on) November 18

1st. B November 15, 1937

193,316

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Item: 2 952

Envelope and Letter: From: Department of the Interior
Administrative Headquarters for National Security
Headquarters for the Police of the Territory
and Foreigners

To: Madame Magdeleine PAZ
8, rue Cesar Franck
Paris XV

C. 5014 Paris, May 20, 1938

Madame: -

You have been kind enough to call my attention to Mr. Victor KIBALCHICHE, a Russian refugee, who requests authorization to reside in our territory.

I have the honor of informing you that he and his family have just been permitted to reside in France for a period of six months.

Kindly accept, Madame, my deepest respect.

The Director

COPIES DESTROYED 8-15-58
#2-4

Item: 2 357

Author: Madame de Lafayette

Title of book: La Princesse de Cleves

Published by: Le Livre Francais; H. Piazza, Editor; 19, rue Bonaparte, Paris; MCMXXII

- - - - - - - - -

Item: 2 358

Author: Arthur Byhan, Curator of the Ethnographic Museum of Hamburg

Title of book: The Caucasian Civilization

Preface and translation by Dr. George Montandon, Professor of Ethnology at the Anthropological School

Published by: Payot, Paris

- - - - - - - - -

Item: 2 359

Title: Proletarian Readings

Published at: 17, rue de Sambre-et-Meuse, Paris 10 - every two months

Summary of Issue # 3:
Between us.
Victor Serge: Twenty-nine Executed and The End of Yagoda.
Post yourself on the U.S.S.R. and the Moscow case.

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 81

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Envelope addressed to Mr. Jean Rivain, La Nouvelle France 1 rue de Pontoire, Paris V. Name on envelope: Andre Gide, March 31, 1938.

This is a letter written March 31, 1938 by Andre Gide from Cuverville, Seine - Inferieure. He asks the gentleman to whom he is writing to inform Victor Serge that it will be impossible for him to be in Paris for the conference.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58 #24

100-36676-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 82

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

American Export Lines
Marseille
January 24, 1941

Portuguese Consul
26 cours Pierre Puget
Marseille

Dear Sir:

We have the pleasure of informing you that our office in Lisbon has just wired us that the tickets from Lisbon to New York for Victor and Vladimir KIBALTCHICHE have been paid for in full.

We are in touch with these people and are now trying to reserve places for them on one of our boats. We should be very grateful to you if you will grant them a transit visa for Portugal.

Sincerely,

Thos and Geo Budd

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-5R
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 83

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

January 29, 1941

Dear Friends:

(Summary: The writer states that he hasn't been able to see Mr. Bingham, as yet, who had more or less promised him the transit visa. Meanwhile an official received him at the American Consulate and said he would first have to get a French pass, because the one the Mexican officials gave him doesn't mean much to them and that it would be necessary for the American Embassy in Mexico to make sure of the authenticity of his visas. He said they would then ask him to show proof of the fact that his passage from New York to Mexico was paid for. He says he has a mind to go direct to Mexico from Lisbon. In New York the sum sent to the American Export Line would have to be transferred to the line which is granting passage to Mexico, and a certificate of payment must be sent to him, because this is necessary to obtain a Portuguese visa. By going directly to Mexico, he would have very little chance of getting a Spanish visa, for Spain and Mexico do not have any diplomatic connections. At present everything is held up because of the impossibility of obtaining from the American Consulate anything more than a formal reply equivalent to a refusal.)

January 30, 1941

(Summary: The personnel of the consulate seems to be predisposed against him, because he has not yet obtained a "special visa." However, he feels that everything will clear itself up soon and he is going to inform them by wire of the outcome. He says he is also trying to get a way to get from Marseille to Lisbon without troubling his friends. He says that Breton has finally received his American visa. He states that he is at present reading Sidney Hook's book. He is enclosing two recent photos.)

(Unsigned)

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58 #264

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 84

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Laura Sejourne, Poste Restante Colbert, Marseille
February 5, 1941

Dear Friends,

(Summary: They state that they received the letter of December 25 yesterday. Departure is not as easy as one would think. The writer says that Mr. Bing. thought that the recommendation from the State Department was not sufficient in his case and telegraphed the State Department several days ago for more definite information. Mr. F. telegraphed to the Emergency Rescue Committee for their support. The writer says he cabled his friends in regard to this on February 1st as follows: "Support if possible." He has been promised a reply in regard to his French pass and the departure visa about February 15. If he had the American transit visa now, he would no longer have to ask for the one from Lisbon which can be gotten in a week and the one from Madrid which you get in three weeks if at all. Otherwise he would have to apply for a Moroccan visa in order to go via Casablanca. After that places have to be reserved on the boat. All this means that at the earliest it would be about March 15 before he could depart.

For Laura a "moral affidavit" would be necessary also, and one never can tell what the people at the consulate are going to do to slow up or refuse the visa, even though the Italian quota is open.)

February 6

(Summary: He says he has been called to Mr. Bing.'s office tomorrow and thinks the transit visa is certain. He says he will probably give up crossing Spain and will try to go via Morocco.)

(Unsigned)

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 85

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

February 15, 1941

Hotel de Rome

Cours Saint Louis

Marseille

Dear Friend:

(Summary: The writer is concerned with getting to Mexico and wonders if his friend can be of any help to him since he is in Vichy and it might be possible for him to hurry things along. He is enclosing a copy of an instruction sheet on requests for visas.)

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 86

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

February 13, 1941

Dear Friends:

(Summary: The writer says that he received their letter of January 21 and the $50. He says three days ago he cabled them twice and has cabled once today. The details with regard to his departure are as follows:

The American consulate is waiting for a decision from Washington with regard to his transit. Meanwhile he can do nothing. In order to leave directly for Mexico, the difficulties are tremendous. Since Spain does not have diplomatic relations with that country, it refuses a transit visa to those who request one to go there. There remains the Marseille-Casablanca-Lisbon route, but Morocco is giving scarcely anyone visas or else is making them wait indefinitely. There is still one possibility: Martinique, San Domingo, Mexico, but this requires a visa from the Colonial ministry, and this is very difficult to get. He has applied for two visas, for Morocco and Antilles, and he is going to try to get sufficient backing for these. In any case you have to go via Lisbon. Through the HICEM agency (connected with the HIAS - Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) you can easily get the Portuguese visa when your passage has been paid, but he has done so for New York and not for Mexico. If they don't give him the American transit visa, he wants them to transfer the sum and have a letter from the company sent to him. They won't let themselves be put off any longer by the officials of the State Department who make promises and never keep them. The French authorities granted them safe conduct passes taking the place of passports and exit visas. Furthermore their sojourn permits will expire soon.

Kriv.'s death is affecting him a great deal, because he has known him for so many years. The writer says he is hoping to leave with his son. Jeannine will come later with Laura.)

(Unsigned)

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JF 24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 87

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Marseille
March 5, 1941

My dear Julian (and Dear Friends):

(Summary: He does not see any possibility of getting to Mexico without an American transit visa and he still does not have it. He says he has wired his friends in New York to see if they can do anything about a transit visa for San Domingo and is still waiting for news. Laura's situation is still uncertain. He says he is continuing to write and that he is going to finish a big novel.)

(Unsigned)

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 88

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

February 14, 1941

V. Kibaltchiche
Hotel de Rome
Cours Saint Louis
Marseille

Dear Mr. Liscia,

(Summary: Kibaltchiche asks Mr. Liscia to help him get to Lisbon.)

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 89

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Marseille
March 5, 1941

Dear Friends,

(Summary: He says he has been waging the battle for the visas for eight months now and he cites several cases of people who might have helped him but who seem to have done just the opposite. He mentions a Leo B. to whom he wrote in Toulouse asking for advice and information, but from whom he received no reply. He found out after his departure for New York that he was the representative for the IRA. He mentions the American visa situation again. He names others in the same fix: Crilovics, Talheim,, Brandl.)

March 5, 1941

(Summary: Still nothing definite from Mexico for Laura. The Emergency Rescue Committee has never answered and he is disgusted with them.)

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 90

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Marseille
March 10, 1941

Dear Friends,

(Summary: He says he has no illusions about the officials of the State Department among whom there are probably a goodly number of obstinate reactionaries and some friends of the USSR who are discrete but do their duty. He agrees that a Russian political refugee has no particular right to an entry visa for the United States. He says he is very surprised by the exclusive treatment he has received and he does not see how they can justify it, knowing how many people are being admitted. He says that in his records in Washington they must have found something terrific which had been prepared for the occasion, as they did in Brussels and Paris. He is held there simply because of this visa and will soon be turned over to the enemy just at a time when the United States claims to be working in favor of the political refugees of Europe. He thinks that the treatment he is receiving from the State Department is simply scandalous. He says he is not the only one in the same situation. He is enclosing a copy of his letter of March 6. He hopes that they will soon have a decision from Washington or from Ciudad Trujillo.)

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 91

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Marseille
March 13, 1941

Dear Friends,

(Summary: The writer tells more about the troubles he is having to get to Mexico. He asks his friends to try to obtain a transit visa for San Domingo for him through JOINT. He is enclosing a letter for Julian.)

Marseille
March 13, 1941

Julian Gomez
c/o Temple
Edicon 40
Mexico City.

My dear Julian,

(Summary; He says that departure for the United States is easy, but for Mexico is next to impossible. Morocco has refused him a transit visa. He is wondering if Julian could do something to help hurry things along.)

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 92

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

This is a letter from Rene in Lyon to Vlady. It contains information of a purely personal nature regarding family matters, acquaintance with an artist, and life in Lyon.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58 #24

100-36676-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 93

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

This is a letter from Dina written to Vladi Serge, 123 Rue Horace Bertin, Marseille, in which she announces her arrival in Marseille in the near future.

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#24

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

This is an article from "La Voie de Lenine" (Lenine's Way), No. 2, March 1939, Paris. The headings read "The Revolutionary Moral Philosophy" and "The 'methods' of Leon Trotsky." The question discussed is: Why has the world revolutionary party (The Communist International) degenerated? Why has the country of the socialist revolution, the U.S.S.R., been overwhelmed by the totalitarian system? Certain professors of moral philosophy place the blame on Bolshevism, its moral philosophy, and its methods. Victor Serge is classed among these anti-Trotkyists. He feels that the cause of the degeneracy of the Bolshevik party is a sort of singular defeat in morals and method. He feels that the Bolshevism of Lenin and Trotsky should be revised in this respect.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 95

2-355

LEGATION OF THE SOVIET

UNION OF SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

IN BELGIUM

The passports of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Kibaltchitch, provided with Belgian visa as follows:

Visaed as No. 244 at the Belgian Legation in Moscow to permit the holder to stay for six months.

Important notice: This visa permits the holder to be listed in the population register and a card of identification will be issued but it does not confer the right to hold a salaried position without due permission.

/s/ The Belgian Minister

who is now at the Legation.

Brussels, July 8, 1936.

/s/ (Semi-illegible)

The Head of the

Chancellery of the Legation

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58 #24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 96

2-296

NANCY MACDONALD 117 EAST 10 STREET NEW YORK

MEXICAN VISAS RECEIVED AND NOTIFIED AMERICAN EXPORT PREPARATIONS IN COURSE FOR LAURA NEED MORAL AFFIDAVIT WHICH MAY BE CABLED BY SAME PERSONNEL GREETINGS SEJOURNE

Sent by: Laura Sejourne, 63 Av. Jean Lombard, Marseille

Mrs. Laura Sejourne, General Delivery, Colbert, Marseille.

January 16, 1941

Dear Friends,

You must at least know by name Jacques Mesnil, one of my oldest friends, who was the historian of Botticelli, and also one of the creators of our John Dewey Committee. He died in a convent in middle France where he took refuge when fleeing Paris.

Very truly yours,

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

SUMMARY

2-294

Marseille, January 13, 1940

Dear Friends, I have already told you about my disappointment when I learned that the visa for Laura was not obtained at the same time that mine was.

(Tr. note: The remainder of this letter is a detailed discussion of the difficulties the writer would have with his visa since it was made out in his literary name, Victor Serge, rather than his real name Victor Kibaltchiche. He also points out that he is a Russian but the visa is issued for one of Spanish nationality.)

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 98

SUMMARY

2-284

Sunday, December 9, 1940. Dear Marc and Julian, the idea of making the voyage with Germaine and her daughter makes me smile. ..... A telegram of Nov. 28, from my friends in New York told me that "President Cardenas has recommended your immigration visa ..... visit the Mexican Consulate." .....I did not go to the Consulate until yesterday, Dec. 7, and they told me that they had not received any news. You will note that it would be impossible for me to stop in Portugal since they will only issue transit visas for 48 hours to people who are in possession of tickets for their embarkation.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
2-4

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 99

2-348-349

In November 1936, I obtained, through a ministerial authorization from Mr. Yvon Delbos (which was granted on January 7, 1936) a visa for a six-month stay in France.

The Minister of the Interior, Marx Dormoy, having decided on January 23, 1937, to put aside the expulsion order against me issued in 1917, I obtained on February 25, 1937 a new French visa for six months. The same visas were granted to my wife and my son.

This authorization having expired in August, 1937, I requested a renewal, and the Director of the Territorial and Foreign Police in a letter dated November 9, 1937 assured Mrs. Magdaleine Pas that my situation was absolutely regular.

In a second letter of December 17, 1937, The Director of Police again called attention to the fact that my situation was absolutely regular.

At the prefecture I learned that instructions regarding the renewal of our identification cards had been given. The official in charge of these formalities told me:

"The letter from the minister seems to indicate that your visit is not limited in any manner, but the word renewal obliges me to renew your visa for six months....."

At the end of March, I addressed the Minister of the Interior, in sedning to Mr. Cazeaux, new applications for renewal of permit to stay, for a longer period of time; I felt I ought to point out my position as a political refugee banished from the USSR, and that I was ready to precisely observe the rules laid down by the French in return for their hospitality.

These requests were also made on behalf of my wife, Lioubov Rousskakov-Kibaltchiche and my son, Vladimir, 17 years old.

Our authorisations expired April 11. Our identification cards are still valid for two months.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 100

2-242

SUMMARY

(Translator's note: This is a handwritten list of the requirements which must be met to receive an American passport. It is not signed.)

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 101

SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Photostat Number	Translation
1-16 to 1-17	This item contains information of general interest in regard to the Spanish Civil War and the formation of the Central Military Committee: "The Central Military Committee is made up of military representatives, workers, farmers, and petite bourgeoisie. The first committee was composed almost entirely of workers, participants of the C.N.T. (Confederation Nationale de Travail) and the P.O.U.M. (Workers Party For Marxist Unification) and in the course of several weeks the leftist republicans and others came in and the Committee became a political organization with representatives from all parties. So that factually, the power entirely and wholly belonged to this Central Committee. This Committee existed so that it could transfer itself to the building of the "generation" (?) and call itself the government. This is what it did. The C.N.T., the largest workers' organization, joined this government. The P.O.U.M. was compelled to join or disintegrate. Subsequently it would have been necessary for it to join, for there was no other way out or otherwise they would be regarded as unlawful. Inasmuch as the Anarchists did not support it there was no other way out". etc.
1-18	Notes: "Documents On Stalin's Terror In Spain" "Bibliography" - (a list of pamphlets on this subject).
1-19	Notes: "In The USSR"; "Card-Index of Stalin's Individual Purge"; "Moscow Trials"; "2 Pamphlets S.R."; "Pamphlet Sedove"; "Official Account".
1-20	Notes: Titles of books and authors.
1-56 to 1-90	Meaningless notes in a diary. Name: "Helen Mihailovna Tmlenko"
1-63; 1-75; 1-86	Duplicates of 1-61; 1-74; 1-85 respectively.
1-109 to 1-110	General interest, the fourth chapter titled "World Revolution" from the book The Right and Left Hand of Russia by P. Milyukov.
1-111 to 1-112	General interest, a Russian translation of an English story "Two Cigarette Butts" by E. Hamilton.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#26

100-36676-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 102

1-118 — Contains two newspaper clippings of general interest: a). "The Chief of the Gestapo Solicits the Aid of Thaelmann" b). "The Fight With Communists": Due to a French court order many syndicalist organizations were proclaimed to have Communistic characteristics. This resulted in the arrest of several prominent Communists and secret printing organizations."

1-119 — Contains a newspaper clipping "In Doorn", stating that the Ex-Kaiser is under Gestapo surveillance.

1-120 — Newspaper clippings of general interest: a) "Liquidation of the Czar's Collective Farms"; b) "Frozen Shoots"; c) "Parade on the Red Square".

1-188 to 1-214 — A rough draft of a novel and notes in French on the Spanish Civil War.

1-122 — Cover page to a (magazine) published by Pravda, a Soviet newspaper, called "Crocodile"; issue for August 1936, Moscow.

1-665; 1-668; 1-669; 1-670 — General interest short historical excerpts on "The Uprising At Kronstadt", copied from the Small Soviet Encyclopedia.

1-666 to 1-667 — Duplicates of 1-668

1-687 to 1-688 — Letter: Dated August 9, 1939, Victor Serge writes to Lev Davidovich informing him that he (Serge) had no part in writing the article "Scandalous Prospectus" which appeared in the No. 78 - 77 B.O. Their Morality And Ours, February issue. Serge adds that he had no part in it and does not know the author. He states that he has translated Davidovich's but he has never written anything about it, and that Davidovich has no right to accuse him unjustly. In conclusion, Serge hopes that a retraction be made in the next issue.

(Signed)
Victor Serge

2-58 — Miscellaneous bibliography notes

2-11 — Title page of a book: "The Date of the Probable Revolution" by Victor Serge.

2-196 — Illegible

2-222; 2-225 — Personal letter to "Victor" from "Maurice", written from La Nouvelle on August 3, 1941. The writer, who has

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 103

taken steps to obtain a visa for Victor's son, and has written to friends in America, and to Thorio (?) and Hovertone (?) for assistance in this matter, points out that these friends may find it difficult to understand why Victor writes to them on his own account, while he writes to them on the son's account. These friends may be led to think that the father and son are not on friendly terms or that the son is taking these steps without the father's knowledge. For this reason the writer urges Victor to make application for both himself and his son, since separate applications may give rise to unpleasant misunderstandings. He believes that these misunderstandings can be avoided if Victor, in his letters to friends in America will add Vlady's name to his own.

The writer mentions that the visa for Venezuela is possible, and in this connection says that he will write to Isabelita. He will also write to Hovertone and to Thorio, who is the director of the journal of the Hispanic Confederation (?) in New York, and who is undoubtedly acquainted with Victor as an active member of the CNT (Confederation Nationale de Travail). It is not impossible, the writer concludes, that Thorio will be able to accomplish something for Victor.

(Photostats 2-224, 2-225 contain some incomprehensible comments in Russian, "the terrible news of the ojeams of Lev Davidovich", etc.)

Summarized by: - LaFranzo

2-226; 2-227 Illegible

2-195 Incomprehensible

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 104

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Home for African and Asiatic Students
6 Rue Chevalier-Roze
Marseille
March 21, 1941

Mr. Louis Achille
Howard University
Washington, U.S.A.

My dear Loulou,

The bearer of this letter is a very special friend of mine. I know that you will receive him as you would welcome me. Please be kind enough to help him. I am counting on you to make things pleasant for him, as you would do for those whom you love.

We will tell you all about me.

Write me and remember that I am faithful to you.

V. Arlo (?)

Card enclosed with the following name and address:

E. di Cavalcanti

A. Pereira
31 rua Correa Vargues
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

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24

100-36676-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 105

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

This is a card written by Charles Wolff, 10 rue Rivals, Toulouse, announcing the death, by assassination, of his sister Jeanne and his cousin Berthe in St. Amarin.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 106

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

This is a fragment of a purely personal letter signed by Rene. Rene's parents have gone to the mountains, Mireille is usually in her studio.

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 107

TRANSLATION FROM THE GERMAN

This is an article by Erich Wollenberg, published in 1938 entitled: The Obliteration of the boundary between the G.P.U. and the Gestapo. The author mentions the assassination of Ignaz Reiss, the Polish revolutionary, near Lausanne on September 4, 1937. At first there was doubt in the minds of the people as to whether he had been killed by Gestapo agents or Stalin agents, but it was soon clear that Stalin had done it. Reiss was known to be an anti-Stalinist and his letter to Stalin in which he announced his break with the latter was his death warrant. The writer states that the death of Ignaz Reiss should be a lesson to them (the anti-Stalinists): thoughtlessness with regard to their own safety is a crime against the cause they are serving.

The author writes of the arrest made by the Czechoslovakian National Police of a man supposedly an agent of the Gestapo. The prisoner stated that he had been an agent of the G.P.U. until July, 1937, and then entered the service of the Gestapo. The G.P.U. organization of the Communist Party of Germany in Prague claimed, however, that this man was one of the most reliable members of the KPD (Communist Party of Germany). Meanwhile, however, they learned that he really had gone over to the Gestapo, but no official warning has ever gone out against him in the press of the KPD. It sounds to the author as though the man had been ordered by the KPD headquarters to enter the service of the Gestapo in order to cover up his GPU work. The author feels that this man has betrayed the working class and socialism.

The protection of the socialist movement and its supporters from the persecutions of the Gestapo includes the unmasking of the GPU as an anti-socialist ganster organization.

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E 24

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

This is an article by Victor Serge, entitled "Power and Limitations of Marxism," published in the "Masses - A Socialist Review," No. 3, March 1939, Paris. Serge states that Russia is far from a true Marxist state. The fear of liberty which is really fear of the masses, is characteristic of nearly the entire development of the Russian revolution. The lesson to be drawn from this is that socialism is essentially democratic, that is, libertarian. It is clear in Russia today that without freedom of thought, speech, criticism, and initiative, socialized production cannot help but undergo one crisis after another. Liberty is as necessary to socialism, the spirit of liberty is as necessary to Marxism, as oxygen is to living beings. In Russia the dictatorship of the proletariat has become a dictatorship of officials and police over the proletariat; the working class is much worse off than it was under the old government, agriculture has been ruined by forced collectivisation. Marxism has been destroyed by an anti-socialist government. But Serge feels that a new working class will reconstitute itself in Russia on a considerably enlarged industrial basis.

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#24

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Letter to Vlady in which the writer says that he (she) is studying philosophy. He (she) says he (she) never hears from Maurice. The letter is written from Lyon.

Another letter on the same photostat is addressed to "Dear Madame" and the writer states that some time ago he sent her some of his pictures and he would be grateful if she would give them to Madame Vierny. He is coming soon to settle their accounts. Letter is signed Oscar Po——(?). On the same page is the name Lefebre Foirret (Foinet Poirret?), Rue Brea, Paris.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 110

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

This is a newspaper article by Kurt Landau entitled "Trotskyism and the Spanish Revolution." Trotsky publicly branded as traitors the leaders such as Andres Nin and Juan Andrade, who committed the serious error of separating themselves from him, as a great many other Marxists have done for the simple reason that the P.O.U.M. (Workers' Party of Marxist Unification) signed the electoral agreement of the Popular Front of February 16. It is the feeling of the Marxists that Trotsky broke definitively with the principles of the revolutionary morals preconceived by the labor movement. The general feeling expressed by the article is that the Trotskyists of Spain are adventurers who did not understand anything about the elementary principles of Marxism. Revolutionary Marxism has learned that only the strict union of the proletarian revolutionaries in the form of a party can build a force capable of carrying along the committees in the path of the revolution.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#26

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 111

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

Envelope addressed to Mr. Victor Kibaltchische, Hotel de Rome, Cours St. Louis, Marseille, Return Address on envelope is: Vauthier, Lycee du Parc, Lyon.

This letter was written from Lyon, February 25, 1941 and is addressed to "Dear Camrade." The writer tells of his wife's illness. He says the child Jeanine is very happy now that she is going to school and that it would be wrong for his friend to think of taking her overseas, where there will doubtless soon be just as much disturbance as there is in Europe.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 112

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

This is a personal letter to Vlady from Rene who is now at home and studying music. Rene finds life there quite monotonous, and hopes to be able to see Vlady soon.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-15-58 #24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 113

SUMMARY

2-295

Mrs. Laura Sejourne, General Delivery, Colbert, Marseille, 1/13/41

(Translator's note: Letter similar to one on 2-294 giving details about errors in Mexican visa which was issued to writer.)

100-36676-3

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#24

SUMMARY

2-285

December 8, '40

Dear Friends,

I received your telegrams of the 23rd and the 30th, and also your follow-up letter of September 30 at the same time.

(Translator's note: Writer discusses possibility of obtaining visa from Cuba and outlines plan to go there via Portugal. With a Cuban visa he would be granted a transit visa by Portugal, and also a permit to leave France.)

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 115

SUMMARY

2-280

Mrs. Laura Sejourne, c/o M. Benedite,
63 Avenue Jean Lombard, (Bel Air)
La Pommeraie, Marseille

November 11, 1940

Dear Friends,

I wrote to you on November 4, after having received your letter of Oct. 19, and your telegram of the 29th. I want to tell you that all of your remittances reached me O.K., with the exception of $25 from the American Express at Nice, which has been misplaced and the postoffice has been looking for. The money order was sent from Nice to Dordogne.

* * * * * * *

Some Russian friends in Mr. Bohn's group in New York have announced that there is a sum of 1000 francs. My part of that sum has already been sent to me. I am telling you about this detail in order that you may pass it on to some of the people who say that they have "done something". I am forced to state that in that matter the lack of comradeship has been surprising.

* * * * * * *

Please note my new address. . . . . Do you have any news about Elsa? She should be in Lisbon by now and should have written to Max East, from there.

Very sincerely yours,

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 116

SUMMARY

2-279

New address: Mrs. Laura Sejourne, at Bel Air,
63 Avenue Jean Lombard, La Pommeraie, Marseille

November 18, 1940

Dear Friends,

I just received your letters of October 28 and 30. I wrote to you on November 4 and 11 and I shall give you the news at least once a week. In general the situation of the political refugees becomes more and more precarious. I have had no news from Mexico.

* * * * * * * *

I see that I made an error in my preceding letters, it is with Mr. Varian Fry I have made contact (and not Frey as I wrote). He manages the American Aid Committee here at 60 Rue Grignan and is highly regarded by the intellectuals here. I await your news, I will like them in more detail so that I can keep in contact better. I am now in a frenzy of work and more worried than ever about the future.

Youre,

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 117

2-293

Mrs. Laura Sejourne, General Delivery, Colbert, Marseille,
Sunday, January 5, 1940

Dear Friends,

The Mexican Consulate was closed during the New Year's holiday, I could not go there until yesterday in order to find out that my visa has not arrived.

* * * * * *

I will summarize my last letters: With or without an American transit visa, I have decided to leave quickly, believing that I must not lose a day. I insisted that the same steps be taken for Laura in order that she might obtain the same Mexican visa, we are very alarmed that nothing has been done in that regard, although our friends have been very alert. In regard to the American transit visa, I don't know where I am as I can't plan anything until I have the Mexican visa, and I ignore the personnel and what they think of me, above all since the recent intrigues and the incident which I have already spoken to you about.

Very truly yours, I shake your hand.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

2-292

December 30, 1940

Dear Friends,

I received your telegram yesterday announcing that the State Department had recommended my transit visa. I hope that will be granted, if the action at the Consulate will not be unfortunate.... Friday evening after having seen the Mexican Consul who had not received any word concerning me, I cabled you to inform you that the Mexican visas had not arrived and to ask you to do everything possible to get our friends in Mexico to act in regard to Laura's case.

* * * * * * *

To make a resume in one word: I must not lose a single day---- and the action for Laura should also be made as soon as possible.

* * * * * * *

December 30, 1940

My dear Riri,

* * * * * * *

Since I will soon leave on a long trip I will need my valise which is at Auberoche. I am enclosing a money order for 100 France for which I ask you to send it to me at the following address: Mrs. L. Sejourne. .....

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 119

2-291

Laura Sejourne, 63 Avenue Jean Lombard, Marseille,

December 23, 1940

Dear Julian,

We have received the translation of the book. I am happy about our similarity of views, as that will facilitate a great many things and will make us stronger; ..... Though telegrams from New York and Mexico have told us that our visas have been sent, it has been two days now and the Mexican Consulate at Marseille has not received them as yet.

(Translator's note: The remainder of this letter contains a detailed recital of difficulties in getting the desired visa, etc., and personal data in regard to Laura Sejourne, for the Consulate.)

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

2-289

December 21, 1940 Marseille

Dear Friends,

Since my letter of the 19th and my wire of the same day, I have taken many steps in regard to my transit visa and they have finally assured me that I will be able to obtain one....

If it should be impossible to obtain a transit visa for New York, I have been advised to go to Mexico as quickly as possible, from where it will perhaps be possible to go to the United States. That is what I am asking you to arrange for me. It seems that there is a regular service between Lisbon and Vera Cruz.

* * * * * * * *

(Translation of material upside down at bottom of page)

Same day. I have just left the Mexican Consulate where nothing has been received yet. They have assured me that the number as well as the date must have been in error. I received your cable in the following form:

"Mexican Government sends a Marseille Consulate visas by cable 61787 November 12 stop."

The date is certainly in error, as it should read December, in referring to your former telegram. I am going to the main office to see if the error in transmission may be rectified.....

Very truly yours,

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 121

2-281

Mrs. Sejourne, 63 Avenue Jean Lombard, (Bel Air) Marseille

November 24, 1940

Dear Friends,

.....I am beginning to be worried about these long waits, even though a friend who has seen the Mexican Ambassador at Vichy was assured that the Mexican government had acted favorably on my requests. It is still vague. I also know that as far as the Italian refugees are concerned Mexico has treated them very well.

* * * * * * *

Does the "Partizan Review" still appear? If it does I would like to get the last two number.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
4-26

2-341

SUMMARY

(Translator's note: This is a statement issued by the American Consulate at Marseille, France, which points out the requirements to be met for the issuance of a temporary visa to the United States.)

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

100-36676-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 123

2-278

November 6, 1940

Laura Sejourne, % Mr. Benedite,
63 Avenue Jean Lombard, (Bel Air)
La Pommeraie, Marseille

Dear Friends: I have at last received your letter of October 19, after your wire of the 29th. I have not yet received your letter of September 30. In regard to the money sent, I have received it all quickly, with the exception of 25 dollars sent in July, to my address in Dordogne, which has been misplaced and the postoffice is now checking on. The remittance of October 10 came in ten days. Thanks to some help which I got here we have been able to get along O. K. and for one week we even were able to live rather well, in a large country home, which had not been lived in for a long time which has been lent by a friend. I have invited Breton who is here with his wife and daughter. My son is also here, as well as Mrs. Sejourne. Please take note of our new address, lest the postman should continue to use the old one. I have written to you regularly on October 4, 7-8, 16, 21, 28. This calm will it last for me? I do not know a thing, except that the position of all of the refugees is very unstable. Just now I have had to answer a summons, and although I am perfectly in order as regards my papers, there are always apt to be small things which will disturb ones daily life. There is nothing else wrong. At home, we have a vast and beautiful countryside and the only troublesome thing is that of heat. We are surprised if we are able to eat every day, but somewhere we succeed in doing so. I am working a great deal on a novel, I am going to copy the first over on a typewriter, the novel is made up of five parts which may be considered separately. I have already lost so many manuscripts in Russia, that I confess that I have a certain hesitation is working here under almost identical circumstances. I hope to be able to send you the parts which are already prepared. Regarding the friends of Mr. Bohn, I have no news of them at present. In regard to Mr. Frey, he is a very good man, an admirable worker, and devoted to his task, and he does a great deal, he understands a great deal and he learns a great deal from his daily contacts with an unspeakable tragedy. Does it appear that the committee will consider recalling him as if his task were finished? That would be a great misfortune!

(Tr. note: The remainder of this letter is summarized since it is purely personal and badly written.)

COPIES DESTROYED 6-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 124

I understand that certain obstacles have presented themselves in regard to my affairs in Washington and from where they come. .....On this point Mr. Bingham may perhaps be useful.

If results are obtained in Mexico wire me of this as soon as possible.

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 125

2-318-319
Mr. Victor Serge,
123 Rue Horace,
Marseille. (France)

Buenos Aires, October 22

My dear Victor:

Your letter was considerably late in arriving and didn't reach me until five days ago.

Regarding the word to friend De Cabo sent along with your letter, he responds with propositions of collaboration. Unhappily, I think that the conditions of regularity and the type of articles that the newspapers demands are impossible for you now. On my part I have gone to see the manager of a periodical which comes out every week, and this person is ready to take an article from you each week. You may choose the subjects. Unfortunately the price of each article will not be fabulous, around 250 Francs. You will address them to me as if they were personal letters. You will have to send them by air mail otherwise they will be too late.

Regarding the possibilities of obtaining a visa for entering Argentina, it is problematical. The doors here are becoming more and more closed against immigrants, and especially against those whose name is well known as is true in your case. We will, however, continue to work on this matter. Don't you think it would perhaps be easier to get a visa for North America? Also it seems that economic conditions would be better there.

I receive news regularly from Alfred and Margeurite, and from them I have learned that Katia and Olga and their children have left Paris. I wish so much to have news from Katia. I am surprised that she has not thought to write to me.

What a miserable and sordid thing existence has become. In this port of call, which is called South America, one feels that one will be devoured. The most extraordinary kind of rumors are circulating and the war haunts and poisons us.

I arrived here full of plans, having decided that I would write, to work seriously, to try to again become a normal being; but I found here such a cold indifference that my poor

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
JP 24

courage fell to zero, and I have been unable to make the least effort to conquer my difficulties.

I am not complaining; and why should I? I eat more or less well, every day, and the bombardments are far from here now, but I can do so little for the people who are in need at this moment, that I am overcome with shame and despair. I would like to have a great deal of money, I would do almost anything to get it, but I can hardly pay my rent.

Send me an article immediately. Choose your subject in such a way that you will not have difficulties with the censor. And if you know anything about Katia, tell me.

I have launched the idea of an aid committee for the friends who are in distress in Europe at this time. I do not belong to any organization myself, but some of the isolated friends here have promised to help, but they haven't done anything up to now.

Tell our friends that I will do everything possible to come to their aid, but that I am unable to do very much.

Cordially yours,

Here is my address:

Mrs. M. F. Etchebehere,

Calle Tucuman, 2do Piso B.

Buenos Aires.

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 127

2-227

October 18, 1940. Dear Friends, I am beginning to be worried about your silence since your last letter was that of September 17. Many clippers have now arrived without bringing me anything. It is true that I have received your telegram of October 1st advising me to work through Lisbon, but it was already too late. You undoubtedly know that it is very difficult to obtain transit visas for Spain. I also know nothing about how things are going at the State Department, they have recently told me that things were under consideration. Although Julian has promised me the Mexican visas I haven't heard anything else from him. I would like to know if some important letters have not been misplaced somewhere. At present despite some clouds on the horizon, our position is becoming a little bit better and it seems that within a few days we will have a roof over our heads and a fairly decent place to stay. I have received 50 dollars which was cabled by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, the day before yesterday. It seems evident that it will be necessary to look for a more radical solution and that the only one is Mexico or near you, since we are now in a personal situation which is absolutely untenable. I have written to you on the subject of my friend, Mrs. Sejourne, who sent you that letter. She has an excellent reputation in the cinema which will undoubtedly enable her to gain a living on the other side of the ocean. But regarding the letters you asked about from here, I have had no reply. I make this request of you: Please recommend her to the Em. Res. Com. as an intellectual, expert on films and try to find with the aid of the Com. the means to assure her a visa which will permit her to accompany me, or to follow me. My "personal plan" was to shift for myself a little and then to have her join me with my daughter; but now as I have already told you I do not wish to travel alone, and it seems to me from the point of view of work, we fight together better, above all if a favorable circumstance should present itself; Jean Renoir, who is a renowned film producer ("The Son of the Painter," "La Bete Humaine", "La Marseillaise"), who is coming to America and knows Mrs. Sejourne well, as she has worked with him, has offered to help her and to seek work for her. I am not acquainted with him, I only know that he is a man of great originality, a worthy artist, but very far removed from us. Mrs. Sejourne will ask him to take the necessary action which will have to be done through the Em. Res. Com. and to get in contact with Nancy. I hope that you will pardon us for counting on you with such a friendly simplicity. J. R. may perhaps be extremely useful in vital questions; but please remember that he is unknown to me—personally.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
HP-24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 128

Tell us what we should be doing here---should we write for a quote?------ How is that done? ------My sons will send some designs for the exposition which is planned. I realize that we have been very awkward in our efforts up to this time: It is necessary to be more skillful in the struggle for a place in the boat. Anything new in regard to Jackson? Sherry Mangan has received a letter on that subject, to which I have already alluded when writing to you; that seems to me to be fantastic and untruthful. Goodbye and answer soon. From little information which I have received it would seem that developments have been blocked but that there is still a little chance of them being successful. Is that not true? If not---then push on in the direction of the South, I give you a hearty handshake, yours.

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 129

2-274-275

October 7, 1940

Dear Friends: I will take advantage of a chance to write this to you. When I received your wire advising me to go to Lisbon it was already too late, Portugal will not give any more transit visas to people returning from China. In addition, other difficulties would have rendered that solution more difficult (children, passport for my son). I imagine that by now you realize what great obstacles I am up against, probably exceptional ones, since through certain information which I now have I know that the Stalinist work is being done in the U. S. on a large scale by a goodly number of journalists, politicians, and Stalinist intellectuals have arrived there. They even have a certain amount of support in the administration and with doubt among certain elements of the bourgeoisie. Their action is and will be camouflaged; they will have to sustain certain hopes in regard to the attitude of the USSR in the coming developments of the war. They would do anything if they could get their personnel installed in the U. S. They will be able, during a certain period of time at least, close the door to me. All they will have to do will be to add a certain number of notes which they will make up to the files. While waiting here, the situation becomes more difficult and may even turn out to be tragic, therefore I advise and demand that you take action through Mexico (or somewhere else if that is to your liking; but there I am sure that I will have the good help of G.) in order to hasten the solution. G. has formally assured me that he will be able to obtain the visas, I am only afraid that he will be too sure as he often is. As soon as you have obtained a result wire me telling me the number of the cablegram sent from the Consulate. I think that it would be best to have a personal recommendation from the Mexican Consulate in order to dispense with many of the formalities here. With the Mexican visas I hope to be able to obtain a transit visa for New York, it seems that will be possible.

Elsa ought to be in Lisbon by now, or at least within fifteen minutes. From there she will write to Max E. Steps have been taken for her by the Mensheviks, but she does not expect a favorable result, as she is inclined to take a very dark view of things knowing the egoism of the group of men who have occupied themselves with assisting her. She is very tired of all of the

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#2-4

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 130

small miseries of life which we could not escape. She would be able to revive and show proof of her intelligence if she could have contact with comrades who are less worn out, and then she would take courage.

The difficulty of departing is very great. I must leave with my son as soon as possible for a number of reasons which you may guess; the unfortunate thing is that he doesn't have a passport, neither the Mexicans nor the Americans will even issue him a transit visa. My daughter may be brought over a little bit later.

A question of general order. A great deal is being done to save the intellectuals and the leaders of the old parties, but the actions of the left or of the extreme left and in particular the militant workers and the intellectuals are unimportant or scattered. It is among them that we find our best friends, there that we shall find the best elements for the future. I think that we should rapidly create an aid organization which will be in charge of these elements, and will renew their relations with the various American republics, in order to see that the Unions will finance the immigration of these militant workers. Despite the agreements concluded between Mexico and Franc on this subject, the situation of the Spaniards is undescribable; neither work nor aid, neither possibilities of departure nor legal status. I demand that you inform people about the condition of need of certain men like Andrade and his wife (both ill.) Solano or Milins, at least should be able to keep them from starving to death. Wouldn't it be possible to obtain through the Spanish Aid Committees in Mexico funds from the American Aid Committees which are intended for a number of militants and intellectuals now taking refuge here? For the greater number it is evident that the aid should be furnished through the Mexican Red Cross, with government funds, since they are numerous; it will be necessary to take the desired steps for this action before winter. Tell all this to some of our special friends.

Eleanora Der. perhaps will receive a manuscript in the hope that she will be able to publish it in a magazine when conditions become normal. <u>This is not my manuscript.</u> I have not even read it, the author seems to be a young man, intelligent, that is all that I am able to say. I would have sent some things to you myself if I had not been so busy.

Please indicate receipt of this letter by giving the date. Friendly and fraternally yours.

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 131

SUMMARY

2-297

January 27, 1941 Same address

Dear Friends, I have received notice from the American Export Line that passage has been paid between Lisbon and New York; 50 dollars also arrived the other day via American Express. I expect to make the trip with my son and for the time to leave Jeannine in France. Laura can bring her later. .....

(Tr. note: Writer declares that he has Mexican transit visas, that he will see Mr. B. and try to get American visas, then he will try to get a Portuguese visa, also permit to leave France, French safe-conduct pass. He expresses impatience at delays but is glad that things have now "entered this active phase."

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 132

2-283

63, Jean Lombard Avenue, (Bel Air)

Marseille

December 19, 1940

Dear Friends,

As soon as I received your cable giving me the number of the telegram from Mexico giving notice about my visa, I went to the Mexican Consulate, but nothing had been received there. I cabled you the same day that it seemed impossible to obtain an American transit visa.

* * * * * * *

It will take about a month to arrange for the trip after the Mexican visa has been acquired. ..... I want you to know that I will be glad to accept a transit visa for anywhere in the Antilles, if you are able to obtain one for me. I have also decided that I shall leave by myself since I think that I will be doing it in the interest of my dear ones. ..... Your telegrams show what a fight you are putting up over there... In reality the entire world is against us, but we should not be surprised. I have written on December 5, 8, and 14. The money which you sent to Laura on November ? and by ? means has arrived. I shake hands with you heartily,

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58 #24

100-36676-3

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 133

2-377-378 Paris, May 9

BESSARABIA AND DOBROUDJA

What new phase of history is being enacted in the Balkans? Three lines of force of the great powers, Russia, Germany and Italy, are being converged there, this will affect the existance of the following nations: Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey. We wish today to examine one aspect of that problem, which is well known to us: that of the role of Russia in that part of the world.

M. Molotov, president of the Council of the Peoples' Commissars (after Rykov, shot) and Commissar of Foreign Affairs, after Litvinov, recalled recently, in a discourse before the Supreme Council, that the USSR maintained her claim over Bessarabia, but that she did not intend to resort to arms over that dispute. This section has been under Rumanian control for over twenty years. That is to say that Russia will not take the initiative, but will take advantage of any circumstance which may occur. There is no doubt of this fact. Bessarabia was detached from Russia by force during the civil war, in 1918; but she was never truly a part of Russia. In the approximately three million inhabitants, there were 47% Moldaves, 19% Ukranians, and 1.8% Jews. However, Russia has never recognized the annexation of Bessarabia to Rumania and this disputed territory appears on all Russian maps as truly a part of the Ukraine. In 1924, in order to better fix this right, the Moscow government set up along the Dniester, on its own territory along the Rumanian frontier, a small Moldavian Soviet Republic, with Balta as the capital. This area is inhabited principally by "Jews, Ukranians, and Russians," as stated by an official Soviet publication. The autonomous republic of Moldavia has only 600,000 people of which 30.1% are Moldavians and 48.5% are Ukranians. It only exists as a symbolical claims for the Soviets.

An ally of Napoleon in 1807, Russia was under the Emperor Alexander I, she entered a war against Turkey and in the course of that conflict won Bessarabia in 1812. (A war with Sweden, also thanks to the alliance with Napoleon, gave her Finland; it is curious to recall, how these links of history maintain themselves from century to century.) The war in 1856, against France and Germany obliged Russia to abandon Bessarabia, a strip of territory along the Danube, including the small village of Ismail; but

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 134

following a new war against Turkey, which resulted in the formation of a new Bulgaria, Russia again took Ismail. These facts are recalled since they are very significant for our immediate future.

An agricultural area, devoid of natural riches, not really Russian, Bessarabia is not of herself, for Russia, a sufficiently coveted territory to justify the risks of an international crisis or even a local war. In the South she touches Dobroudja, peopled principally by Bulgarians, annexed by Rumania in 1878, by the Treaty of San Stefano, and somewhat increased in 1919 by the Treaty of Neuilly, to the detriment of Bulgaria; and Dobroudja, silently claimed by Bulgaria, controls the mouth of the Danube, with the port of Ismail, which is well located in the interior. It is well known that Bulgaria is perhaps the best armed of any of the Balkan States, thanks to the aid given her by Russia and Germany, she is now the focus of Russian influence in the peninsula. A real community of customs, traditions, and of language has facilitated the strengthening of the links between the Bulgarian Empire, even under Boris III, who was so strong in his repression of any Communist movements; and the USSR under Stalin. At Sofia and Moscow the same view is held in regard to the mouth of the Danube, an essential position from the economic point of view on the Black Sea. Also when they speak of Bessarabia in Moscow, it is in reality of Dobroudja, at the Delta of the Danube, which they are thinking about.

The Soviet policy tends and will tend to make of Bulgaria the outpost in the direction of the Dardanelles and also toward Salonica. It should be stated that the Bulgarian Communist Party, forbidden by law, and literally decimated by thousands of executions during the insurrections of 1923-1924 and during the memorable "attempt on the Cathedral of Sofia", has been legal for some time. It presented itself successfully at the elections, and naturally approved the Hitler-Stalin pact. Bulgaria has two good ports on the Black Sea, Varna and Borgas; in the event of a war with Rumania, she will again take Constanza the most important port, which is in Dobroudja.

In all of these regions, the Russians have over their rivals and Quasi-Allies, the Germans, the historical, social, and gropraphical advantage. They are well aware of this. The USSR guards and rebuilds the political heritage of the Empire of the Czars, certainly not for religious, ethnical, or ideoligical reasons, but simply because it is a part of her economic strategy.

It is a fact that she has failed to do her part in regard to an active policy against Rumania? We doubt it very much. It should never be forgotten that there is internal weakness, the fear which she has of war, the circumspect attitude of the diplomacy of the colossus with feet of clay. The USSR will seek to stabilize

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 135

the situation in the Balkans, extending her influence, and fortifying her position. If the III Reich acts, it will then become necessary for the USSR to act, and at the same time as Hitler. In that case, she will try to block the route to the Black Sea to the Germans, by making them move behind the mouth of the Danube, and openly making Bulgaria her fief.

V. K.

LT "My Life", 3 Vol. (Coming from "Prinkipo" the first volume "Running away from the Fire."

LT "History of the Revolution," Vol 1 of which is signed.

LT 1917 (In Russia)

LT "Literature and the Revolution." (Dedicated)

Prolet, Rev. No. 1, 1922 (rare)

"Fight in Petrograd," Petrograd, 1920 (rare)

Mirer and Borovik, "Revolution."

Mayakovski, "Threatening Laughter," (Placards)

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#124

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 137

2-273

October 21, 1940

Dear Friends: The enclosed letter was three days late due to a change in the schedule of mail for the clipper. Meanwhile, I received nothing except some correspondence from America. Mr. Frey, whom I just saw, told me that according to a cable which arrived about eight days ago, the request which I made for visas has finally been sent to the State Department. We will therefore plan to stay here for sometime, we now have a place to live which is quite satisfactory. I shall again write to Mexico in order to rush the details. I have had Mrs. Sejourne placed on the List of the Aid Committee here, do everything you can to see that the necessary steps are taken for her. Here is the information:

Sejourne, Laure, nee Valentini, born at Aquila, Italy, October 24, 1911, French, film actress, assistant, author of a film about Spain, collaborates with Georges Neveux and Jean Renoir. Recommendations: Modilgliani, Andre Breton, mine. I have learned that Breton is having difficulties at Washington, about visas, but that Mexico has invited him there to give lectures. He is here, we see him often.

I beg of you to send word quickly. Perhaps I shall wire you for verification (I hesitate to make so many expenditures.)

Very truly yours,

Address letter to: Mrs. L. Sejourne, c/o Sosnovsky, 123 Rue Horace Bertin, Marseille.

Victor Serge,
c/o Sosnovski,
123 Rue Horace Bertin,
Marseille.
October 21, 1940

Messrs. Morgan & Co., at Chatel Guyon.

Gentlemen: I acknowledge the receipt of the sum of 2,150 Francs which you sent to me in payment of the sum of $50.00 wired from New York. I thank you.

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+24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 138

2-272

Mrs. L. Sejourne,
c/o Sosnovski,
123 Rue Horace Bertin,
Marseille,
October 21, 1940

My dear friend, during the past few weeks, the situation has become more and more difficult and it has been over a month now since I have had any news from my friends across the Atlantic. The American visas are late. They say that my papers are in good order but I know that too much has happened there for my affairs to proceed rapidly and well. Thus it would be an immense advantage to have Mexican visas, while waiting. I have received the necessary documents to remain here. If you want to get in touch with me you may contact the Emergency Rescue Committee, 122 East 42nd St., New York, whose representative here is in charge of my affairs; I also have in New York other friends, but the ones I really need are aids or consuls---and certain others, who could be stimulated .....

I have asked you to wire me as soon as there is any news; to address me with a recommendation for the Mexican Consulate at Marseille; and finally to send me my book if it has appeared.

For Laurette, it is necessary for her to have a certificate from a Mexican resident in order to obtain a visa, this document must certify that she will be of good conduct in Mexico. It must be written in France and legalized by the French Consulate. That is the only formality in order to leave here.

One is annoyed by these preoccupations, these stupidities, these formalities. I am working nevertheless and I am burning to do more work. I am expecting a word from you, immediately,

Greetings.

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#24

2-271

PERSONAL INFORMATION FOR THOSE LEAVING:

SEJOURNE, Laure, nee Valenti,

Born at Aquila, Italy, October 24, 1911

French.

Film actress (assistant). Author of a film about Spain, collaborates with Georges Neveux and Jean Renoir.

Recommendations: Modigliani, mine, that of French friends.

Evacuated from Paris, June 12.

Address: Marseille, 123 Rue Horace Bertin.

COPIES DESTROYED 8-25-58
#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 140

2-276

October 8, 1940

Dear Friends: The clippers last week did not bring me any news from you or any clarification of your telegram which advised me to contact Lisbon. It appears that I have waited too long and the difficulties of obtaining a Portuguese visa with a Chinese visa are insurmountable. Attached is a copy of the letter which I sent to you on the 4th. Meanwhile I have learned through the newspapers and otherwise that the people who would use every means to oppose my entry into the United States have arrived in your country in great number and are developing a great activity. I think that you will encounter serious difficulties. Pardon me for repeating: the solution ought to be found in Mexico as soon as possible. After the success of the steps, please wire me, giving the number and the date of the decision cabled to the Consulate; if possible assure me of a recommendation for the Mexican Consulate at Marseille. I will also try to obtain a transit visa for New York. I have no news from Mr. Bohn or anything about him.

There is no improvement here, the problems of food and lodging are such that the approach of winter makes one worry. And they are not the only problems. The only thing I am doing at present is working on a novel, the difficulty of doing anything else until the present time has been enormous. A sympathetic youth will probably send a literary essay one of these days to our friends in New York; I know neither his ideas nor his capacities, the only thing I can tell you about him is this: he is sympathetic and not stupid. Very truly yours,

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INFORMATION FOR VISA APPLICATIONS

KIBALTCHICHE, Victor, Pen name Victor Serge, born at Brussels.

December 30, 1890

Writer (novelist, historian)

Expatriate, Russian origin, and his children:

KIBALTCHICHE, Vladimir, born June 15, 1920 in Petrograd,

artist-painter.

KIBALTCHICHE, Jeannine, born in Petrograd February 28, 1935

Auberoche, January 5, 1941

Dear Mr. Victor Serge:

I have received your letter as well as your money order for 100 Francs to pay for sending your valise.

I can't tell you whether there is any snow at Marseille or not, but I can assure you that there is at Auberoche, so much in fact that it is very difficult to get out.

However, as soon as the snow has melted I will take your valise to Montignac station.

In regard to papa, he wrote that he would come here for the New Year; but later he wrote that he could not get a passport.

I hope that he will be able to come later.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Henri Piteud.

2-248 (Same [illegible]ning of 2-249)

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 142

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

1 482-1 611 Typewritten manuscript of a book on the fates of communist movements in Europe and of the men involved.

Summarized by J. J. McAuliffe
11/14/41

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100-36676-3

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2128 Personal letter to Victor Serge, dated Oct. 13, 1940. Signature illegible. The letter contains nothing of significance.

2 229 Card for Brusselles Library. Press card, La Batalla,
2 230 Barcelona, March 1, 1937. Membership card: Vigilance Committee of Antifascist Intellectuals, Paris 1937.

2 231 Personal letter recounting writer's experience; without significance.

2 233- An invitation to Victor Serge from Jean Giono
232

2 235 An offer of aid and support to Victor Serge from Jean Giono.
234

2 236 An invitation extended to Victor Serge Kibaltchiche and his son Vladimir Kibaltchiche to live with the sculptor Maillol at the latter's home at Banyuls-sur-mer; July 9, 1940

2 237 Cover of magazine "Clarte" (Light), whose table of contents contains an article by Victor Serge: "Intellectual Life in Russia: Boris Pilniak." May 20, 1923.

2 238 Cover of literary magazine containing an article by Victor Serge: "White Sea." May 18, 1935

2 239 Page 3 of a letter by Victor Serge, in which he announces that he is preparing to leave for America.

2 364 A personal letter concerning books from H. Roland Holst, Holland.
365 April 17, 1940.

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 144

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 242	A personal letter from "Helene," dated Athens, November 15, 1940, concerning the whereabouts of mutual friends, etc.
2 241	A child's drawing.
2 188	A personal letter; no names, no address given. Incomplete. Reflections on the fall of France.
2 189	A personal letter signed "Katie," dated Montauban, Toulouse, Aug. 27, 1940. The writer says she thinks she has a chance of obtaining a visa for the U.S.A.
2 190	Illegible post card.
2 191	Unsigned postal card to Victor Serge, on the writer's situation.
2 192	A request from the publication Esprit for material. September 9, 1940.
2 194 193	Personal letter to Victor Serge from Andre Gide. Aug. 18, concerning fate of friends and family.
2 199 200	Postal card of personal nature.
2 202 201	Letter from Pilaud, dated Vichy, Aug. 20, 1940, concerning an important trip which the writer is about to make to Paris.
2 206 205,204 203	Letter from Plamlon (?), July 26, 1940. Concerning personal fortunes after France's fall.
2 208 207	Letter dated Aug. 5, 1940, Villetelle par Lunel (Herault), concerning personal matters.
2 209	Personal letter about mail. Sept. 6, 1940.
2 211 210	Personal letter of no significance. Aug. 31, 1940.
2 214 212,213	Personal letter of no significance. Aug. 30, 1941.

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 145

2 216
215 Letter by a former communist, explaining his conversation to Catholicism. Aug. 27, 1940. Signature illegible.

2 217
218 Post card, too faint to be legible.

2 219 A letter to "Victor" from "Genges" announcing the suicide of the latter's father.

2 221
220 Note discussing a projected visit.

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 146

TRANSLATION FROM THE DUTCH

Liberation Series No. 4

Viktor Serge

A Burning Question

Marxism and Anarchy

Translated from the French,
with an introduction by
Jantien Vermeer

"Liberation" Publishing House - Rotterdam

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 147

TRANSLATION FROM THE DUTCH

Victor Serge

The Secrets of a Political

Security Service

Adapted from the French
by Lode Roelandt

Publisher: "De Korenaar" (The Ear of Corn) 28 Albert Lienartstraat, Alost

Printer: "Internacia" (E. Llegems) 29 Coebergerstraat, Antwerp.

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 148

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 346

Printed "instructions for the formation of the household bulletin."

(Supplement to Model A.)

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#26

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 149

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 311

NT NANCY MACDONALD 117 EAST 10 STREET NEW YORK. CONSULATE CABLING STATE DEPARTMENT CONCERNING OUR TRANSIT VISAS. URGE IF POSSIBLE. GREETINGS. SEJOURNE.

SENDER: LAURA SEJOURNE, 63 AVE. JEAN LOMBARD, MARSEILLE.

NLT NANCY MACDONALD 117 EAST 10 STREET NEW YORK. AMERICAN CONSUL AWAITING DECISION FROM DEPARTMENT ON VISA. WITHOUT AMERICAN VISA, TRANSIT OF SPAIN ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE. WILL TRY ANOTHER WAY. NECESSARY TO TRANSFER FUNDS TO LINE ASSURING TRIP DIRECT TO MEXICO AND TO ADVISE US. GREETINGS, SEJOURNE.

2/11/41

NLT NANCY MACDONALD, 117 EAST 10 STREET, N. Y.

WITHOUT AMERICAN TRANSIT, DEPARTURE VERY DIFFICULT. SPAIN REFUSES TRANSIT FOR MEXICO. MAROC GRANTS TRANSIT(?) LISBON DEMANDS PAID VOYAGE TO MEXICO. CABLE ADDRESS OF KIBELCHICHE HOTEL HOME, MARSEILLES.

2/13/41

2 312

NLT NANCY MACDONALD 117 EAST 10 STREET NEW YORK.

PLEASE OBTAIN EMERGENCY TRANSIT SAN DOMINGO THROUGH DOMINICAN SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION; WOULD MAKE DEPARTURE POSSIBLE SOON. MEXICAN VISA FOR LAURA NOT ARRIVED. REGARDS, SEJOURNE.

2/28/41

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 150

NLT NANCY MACDONALD, 117 EAST 10 STREET NEW YORK
MARTINIQUE DEMANDS TRANSIT SAN DOMINGO. IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN IT HERE. POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN IT BY TELEGRAPH NEW YORK THROUGH DOMINICA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION. INTERVENE. CABLE REPLY. REGARDS, LAURA.

2/21/41

2 313

NLT NANCY MACDONALD 117 EAST 10 STREET NEW YORK
HOPELESS DIFFICULTIES. MARTINIQUE DEMANDS DOMINICAN AND CUBAN TRANSIT VISAS. ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN HERE. WE HAVE CABLED CIUDAD TRUJILLO. ARE ASKING CUBA. SUPPORT IF YOU CAN. REGARDS, SEJOURNE.

3/13/41

NLT JULIAN GOMEZ, C/O TEMPLE EDISON 40, MEXICO
WE ARE DEÖTURBED. LAURA SEJOURNE'S VISA NOT ARRIVED YET. PLEASE INVESTIGATE. URGENT. ADDRESS SERGE, HOTEL ROME, MARSEILLES, REGARDS.

3/5/41

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 151

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 315-314; 317-316

Vichy, Dec. 13, 1940

Letters from the Bernard Publishing Company to Victor Serge regarding the publishing of a book by the latter and the condition of the publishing trade in France.

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 152

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 327-326

A personal letter to Victor Serge, concerning the detention of the writer's father by the German Authorities.

From Herviu Pilaud Sons.

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F-24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 153

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 354

Republic of France
Ministry of National Education
Palais Royal, Nov. 5, 1936

A letter to Serge from the Minister of National Education concerning the inspection of his papers.

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 154

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 356

Birth certificate of Victor Napoleon Kibaltchiche, born on Dec. 30, 1890; issued at Brussels on April 11, 1916 at the request of the Minister of Spain.

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 155

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 360

First few words of an unfinished note dated Pointe du Dont, Martinique, May 11, 1941. Addressed "Paul." Contains name "Victor."

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 156

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 361-362

Card from L. Roussakov, Hopital de La Maison Blanche
Neuilly, Seine-et-Oise
May 19, 1941

to Vladi Roussakov
123 Rue Horace Bertin
Marseille

Form statement of sender's health, needs.

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 157

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 363

Vaudine, April2, 1940

My dear Victor,

When will you arrive? I have received your letter and the picture of Jeanne. Thank you. Why doesn't Vladi write to me? I'd love to hear from him.

I'm waiting for you. Don't delay.

My love

Linda (?)

My papers are done. That's costing 400 francs.

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 158

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

1 392, 438	Typewritten manuscript for a history of social revolution.
1 642,643	"Two Defeats" - short article on Spanish Civil War.
1 644, 646	"Legitimate Defense" - complaint by Serge that he is being falsely attacked by certain European writers and papers for opposing communistic persecutions, etc.
1 342, 346	"Kroupskaga" - article on a Russian of this name.
1 347, 352	"Letter to Maurice Wullens on anti-semitism and some other matters."
1 353, 366	"A Man in Torment" - Story of an obscure revolutionist in the Urals.
1 612, 613	Pages 2 and 3 of a letter on political matters.
1 614, 616	Letter to Executive Committee of the POUM. Jan. 18, 1937, containing advice on the distribution of socialist propaganda among soviet sailors in Spanish ports, on Spanish ships, etc.
1 617, 618	Letter to Monsieur Largo Caballero, President of the Council of the Spanish Republic. Feb. 15, 1937.
1 619, 633	An article written to answer the attacks of Nambrosin appearing in "Esprit." March 2, 1938.
1 634, 637	A letter "to Wallens - not sent," on the Spanish war.
1 638, 639	"Barcelona Seen From Moscow" March 3, 1937.
1 367, 372	"Victor Serge. Destiny of a Revolution" . An addition to above book, entitled: "The Crisis of the Stalin Regime."
1 711, 712	Letter to Gerard Rosenthal, April 26, 1939, concerning an article.
1 713, 714	Letter to the New International, New York, concerning an article attributed to Serge, but which he says he did not write. August, 1939.

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 159

1 314, 317	A letter to Serge from Joseph Kronauer, Paris. Oct. 28, 1936, dealing with communist and socialist affairs in Europe.
1 301	Three slips of paper, each with the heading GPU; apparently notes on missing men.
1 321	An incomplete letter from Amsterdam the murder of Kornovalec by Waluck. June 17, 1938.
1 51-54	Personal letter to "Vlady" - of no interest to the Bureau.
1 324, 331	Article on Parijanine.
1 323	"Sunday" poem by serge.
1 332	A criticism of Stalin's regime.
1 302, 313	Detailed notes on Histories and appearances of various individuals, information which appears to have been obtained from the GPU prison in Barcelona. The reports are signed "G." Photostat 1 305 mentions a female GPU agent named "Wina" who once travelled in North and South America. Nov. 11, 1937.
1 640	Spanish version of "Legitimate Defense" (1 644-646) and an article "The End of Yagoda," a criticism of Stalin's ruthlessness.

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 160

TRANSLATION FROM THE RUSSIAN

1 795 List of articles: cigarettes, slippers, etc.

2 15 Cover of a book: "Youth League," by B. Tan-Bogoraz. State Publishing House.

2 345 Certificate of marriage between Victor Napoleon Lvovitch and Liubov Moselevitch, Aug. 18, 1919, Petrograd.

2 347 School report concerning Vladimir Kibaltchiche upon his leaving an Orenburg academy on April 10, 1936, to live elsewhere. He shows particular promise and talent in drawing and sketching.

2 343 Birth certificate of Vladimir Alexandrovitch Kibaltchiche, issued at Petrograd, May, 1920.

2 30 Cover of a book: Alexander Blok
Poems.

2 353 Extract from the Orenburg House Register concerning the Kibaltchiche's wife and son, dated Sept. 8, 1934.

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#24

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 177,179 A form card for sending messages. From Marcel Marfinet to Mme. L. Sejourne, Marseille.

2 172 A child's letter.

2 174,173 Personal letter, of no signifance.

2 170,169 A letter describing the writer's mountain retreat. Signed "Coly."

2 167 Post card asking Serge for news of himself.

2 168 Form card for censored correspondence. Signed Marcel.

2 166,169 This letter is rather illegible, but the contents seem to be of a personal nature.

2 161,162 A child's letter.

2 366,367 A personal letter discussing cultural matters. Jan. 16, 1941.

2 368,369 A letter to Serge from "Werth," discussing books, the European situation, and personal matters. Jan. 21, 1941.

2 379 A letter from Andre Gide to Serge concerning the health of the latter's wife. April 12, 1940

2 373,372 371,370 A letter discussing literary and philosophical matters.

2 374 Military authorization for Victor Serge to go to Faulac par Montignac (Dordogne), June 19, 1940.

2 374,376 A personal letter from "L".

2 135,136 A letter to Serge from Andre Gide (incomplete). The writer says that he is staying where he is to see what happens, but that if his voice is no longer to be heard, he would just as soon have some one get a visa for him. Sept. 24, 1940.

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 162

2 182 A post card to Serge from friends in Morocco who are about to leave for Martinique. Signed "Edith Wollenby" (?).

2 180,181 A letter from "Pamlon"(?) Oct. 21, 1940. Contents personal and of no significance except for an indefinite reference to a "transit."

2 176,175 A personal letter to Serge from "J.M." The sentences in Russian at the very end are by another person and constitute an acknowledgement of a letter, etc. The last sentence conveys the good wishes of the writer to Serge "in America or Europe."

2 160,159 Personal letter recounting Christmas festivities, contemporary conditions in France, etc.

2 158 A note to Serge from his wife, who is in a clinic. Sept. 1940.

2 157 A note concerning Serge's wife, and one from her, asking him to write to her, etc.

CARTES DESTROYED

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 163

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 49 This photostat consists of the following items:

1. Obituary notice of Maurice Parijanine.
2. a. "In 22 years 270,500,000 copies of Stalin's works have been published in the USSR in 93 languages; 217 million were in Russian."
   b. Note on a tribute paid to Stalin by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.
3. Notes on Jose Negre (?)

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 164

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 43, 44	These Photostats are largely illegible, but appear to be brief notes on various poliitical figures.
2 47, 48 46, 45	These photostats seem to be a sketch of a story about a person named "Agabekov."
2 41	Brief notes on the following names, apparently with regard to their fates: Krepe, Ciliga, Fritz David.
2 40	Notes on Ciliga.
2 37	"Destruction of the Comintern," Dec. 10, 1937. Names of men shot, according to a witness coming from the USSR. "95% of the old members of the I.C. have disappeared quite recently."

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 165

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 240 Envelope: addressed to M. and Mme. Leon Werth
(returned to: c/o Mme. Sosnovski
123 Rue Horace Bertin
Marseilles.)

Letter: personal, describing writer's experiences after fall of France.

2 244 Inventory of contents of a trunk.

2 246 & 247 Inventory of articles belonging to Victor Serge.

2 264, 265, 266 Mostly illegible; apparently notes serving as reminders.

2 267, 268 Letter from Victor Serge, Oct. 24, 1940.
Comments on France's situation.

2 269, 270 Letter from Victor Serge. Illegible.

2 283 Personal letter by Victor Serge, Dec. 5, 1940. American Lloyd, Cuban and Mexican Consulates are mentioned.

2 287 286 Personal letter by Victor Serge, Marseille, Dec. 14, 1941. Concerning difficulties of obtaining an American transit visa. The writer mentions Eleonore Deren, c/o Dr. S. D. Deren, 102 Summit Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

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=24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 166

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 92, 88 Cash accounts.

2 87, 86 Names and addresses of persons in Europe.

2 85, 84
1. "Emergency Rescue Committee
122 East. 42 and Street, N.Y."
2. Names of persons in France.

2 83, 53 From the long list of names and addresses contained on these photostats, the following may be of interest to the Bureau:

83 Angelica Balabanoff, Hotel Park Place
50-58 West 77th St., New York.

80 Eleonora Dereen, 228 West 13th St., New York.

76 Gomy (?), Julian ILLCA
113 West. 33rd Street, New York

Martin Temple Mexico City, via New York

58 Schachtman, Max 55 East 11th St., N.Y.

53 J. Waterman, Pioneer Pullshen (?) 100 5th Ave. New York

2 79,53 The notebook pages in the center of these photostats contain what appears to be the outline for an article or book.

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 167

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 155 - 93 These photostats represent the pages of two diaries covering the period Jan. 1, 1939 - Jan. 1, 1941. For the most part, they are replete with names of persons in France. The few data which may be of interest to the Bureau are listed below:

	Numerous entries:	"Macdonald (Clipper)" and "Macdonald, tel."
		"American Express."
		"Eastman"
		"Gorkin, (Clipper)"
		"Mauri (Clipper)"
2 102	Nov. 2, 1940:	"Publication of my book in Mexico."
2 99	Nov. 30, 1940:	"Recommendation of President Cardenas for my visa."

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 168

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 42 The reaction of Secretary (illegible), first delegation (Pioch, Cholleye, Limbour)--at the name of N.

"Now, that fellow..." (He is too late for him)-

Alcala de Henares
where he disappeared:
centre of Soviet (illegible)

Third item mostly illegible.

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 169

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

1 1-10	A series of personal letters from "Nina" to "Vladi," containing nothing ofinterest to the Bureau.
1 129	Name of a Spanish printing firm, "Pol Brothers."
1 130-131	Advertisement for a book, "Marxism and Crises," by J. Duret.
1 132	Cover of "Selections from Karl Marx."
1 439-444	Typewritten manuscript of an article entitled "Theses on the Russian Revolution."

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 170

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

191 Cover of book; by Albert Goldman: Who is Behind the Assassination of Trotzky?

TRANSLATION FROM THE ITALIAN

1 124 Photograph with by-lines: "Molotoff at Berlin. The President of the Council of Commissars of the Russian people reviews the guard of honor upon his arrival in the Capital of the Reich. At the left, von Ribbentrop and Marshall Keitel."

1 680, 682 Newspaper article, "The Mystifiers," by Voline, appearing in "L'Adunata dei Refrattari," New York, Dec. 4, 1937; a criticism of an article by Serge, "The Proletarian Revolution."

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NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 171

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

1 333,338	Proof sheets for an article "Reply to Trotsky."
1 689,695	Typewritten manuscript for above.
1 696,697	"Letter from Trotsky to Victor Serge." Mar. 5, 1937.
1 705	Newspaper clippings. "Victor Serge and the Fourth International," March 13, 1939; the article disclaims any connection between Serge and the International.
	"The ex-revolutionary Intellectuals and World Reaction," a portion of which criticises Serge.
1 339,340	Letter to Luc Durtain, asking his to explain his support of Stalinism.
1 341	"To Certain Communist Writers," by Luc Durtain.
1 662,663	Column by Serge, entitled "Words and Facts."
1 671	"Cronstadt," by Alexandre Berkmann, an article on a feature of the Revolution.
1 664	"Notes on Economics and Politics," incomplete.
1 223, 272	Manuscript of a story "The 14th, 26," with the dedication: "To my dear comrade Paul Fouch, in memory of the difficult days we had in common."
1 733,752	Typewritten manuscript of an article on socialism, etc., by Serge.
1 730,732 716,718	Reply by Serge to an article by Trotsky. March 18, 1939.
1 373, 391	Outline and notes for a book. Title not given.
1 683,686	"The Insurrection at Cronstadt and the Destiny of the Russian Revolution," by A. Ciliga.
1 698,704	Letter and article replying to preceding title, published in "The New International," New York, July, 1939.

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 172

1 723,728	Reply by Serge to an attack on him by Jean Rous; May 20, 1939.
1 679,678	Articles in "Le Libertaire," "When Trotsky Speaks of His Victories over the Proletariat," by R. Fremont. Sept 23, 1937 "From Cronstadt to the Trial of the P.O.U.M." by R.F. Nov. 3, 1938.
1 676,677	"Much Ado About Kronstadt" by L. Trotsky, Jan. 15, 1938.
1 93,94	Personal letter to "Vlady" from Boulangier Lon (?), Amsterdam, Nov. 16, 1938, containing nothing of interest to the Bureau.
1 95,96	Personal letters containing nothing of interest to the Bureau, signed "Boul"
1 107, 101,102	Newspaper clippings: "Classic Capitalistic Imperialism" by Lucien Laurat; "How Moscow Explains the Signing of the Pact with Berlin"; "What has happened to the Committee of the Third International?" by Victor Serge.
1 113,115	Book review of "If It Is Midnight In The Century," by Victor Serge. "LeFigaro," Oct. 28, 1939.
1 116,117	Newspaper clipping: "Military Operations—Forces Present in the Polish Campaign."
1 129	Brief notes of no interest to the Bureau.
1 254,256	An unsigned note concerning notebooks to be passed on to Serge.
1 273,276, 282,283	Radiograms on labor matters, sent in May, 1921.
1 277,300 (not consecutive)	Proof sheets of an article on the Counter-Revolution, by G. Moroz.

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 173

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 166-163
198-197

Letters from Cajal, Nov. 10 and Aug. 27, 1940. The contents are purely personal, concern family matters, etc.

Read by J. J. McAuliffe
11/14/41

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 174

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH

2 50-51 This photostat contains calling cards of the following people:

Felicien Challaye Professor at the Lycee Condorcet, Paris.

G. Verbrugge (handwriting: S.A. Burroughs. Peace Ar. Briand, Nantes)

? Rosenthal 15 rue Fecot (?)

Marcel Say 9 Boulevard de Montparnasse

Louis Cusin Successor of Paul Albanel 9 rue Saulnier, Paris

Marcel Body

Mrs. William Strauss Home Farm, Amenia, N.Y.

Read by J. J. McAuliffe
11/14/41

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#24

NW 37607 DocId:32670271 Page 175